

PATRIARCH PREACHES

Challenged by a Utah Mormon Elder.

(From Saturday's daily.)

REPRESENTATIVES of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the original church founded by the prophet Joseph Smith, and of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints of Utah, as organized under the direction of Brigham Young, met in wordy controversy last night after the church meeting of the Reorganized Church in Arion Hall, and the discussion was almost as interesting as the address which Alexander Smith, son of the prophet, delivered from the pulpit. The distinguished churchman, who represented as patriarch the reorganized church, with headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa, made an address upon the history of the movement begun by Joseph Smith, and outlined many of the differences between the reorganized church and that in Utah. In the audience were Elder Waddups, who represents the Utah church in Honolulu, and Mrs. Mary Young, widow of Joseph Young, the eldest son of Brigham Young. When the son of the prophet was leaving the meeting house he was pleasantly greeted by all his auditors, among them being Mrs. Young and Elder Waddups. The greetings of the latter were cordial and many reminiscences were exchanged. But one reminiscence led to another and soon the rival church leaders were involved in a discussion of the relative merits of their respective organizations. Elder Waddups endeavored to convince the patriarch that Brigham Young's organization was the real one, and that this must be so because the organization of the patriarch was known only as the reorganized church. Mr. Smith parried Elder Waddups' thrusts skillfully and pressed home several points which he backed up by references to the Book of Mormon and the Book of Covenants. Then the two churchmen drifted into a discussion on baptism, which brought into question the unfinished temple at Nauvoo, Ill., and the temple at Salt Lake. Elder Waddups said he knew that baptisms were performed in the Nauvoo temple and with the full authority of revelation and the temporal powers of the church, which Mr. Smith denied, claiming that the Nauvoo temple was an unfinished structure and therefore not a place for baptism, according to revelations which he quoted in his address.

"Were you there?" inquired the patriarch. Mr. Waddups, who is about 39 years of age, smiled and softly replied that he had not been there during the '40s. "Well, I was, and later on, too," said the patriarch, "and I know whereof I speak." The debate would have continued indefinitely had not Mrs. Young cordially extended her hand to the patriarch and said good night, and the large audience then dispersed.

The patriarch was introduced to the audience by President Waller. In the course of his remarks the latter said that when Brigham Young took away thousands of the members of the church westward, they made all manner of inducements to the members of the family of the martyred prophet to go with them, offering them riches and power, but the Smiths refused to affiliate with them in any way.

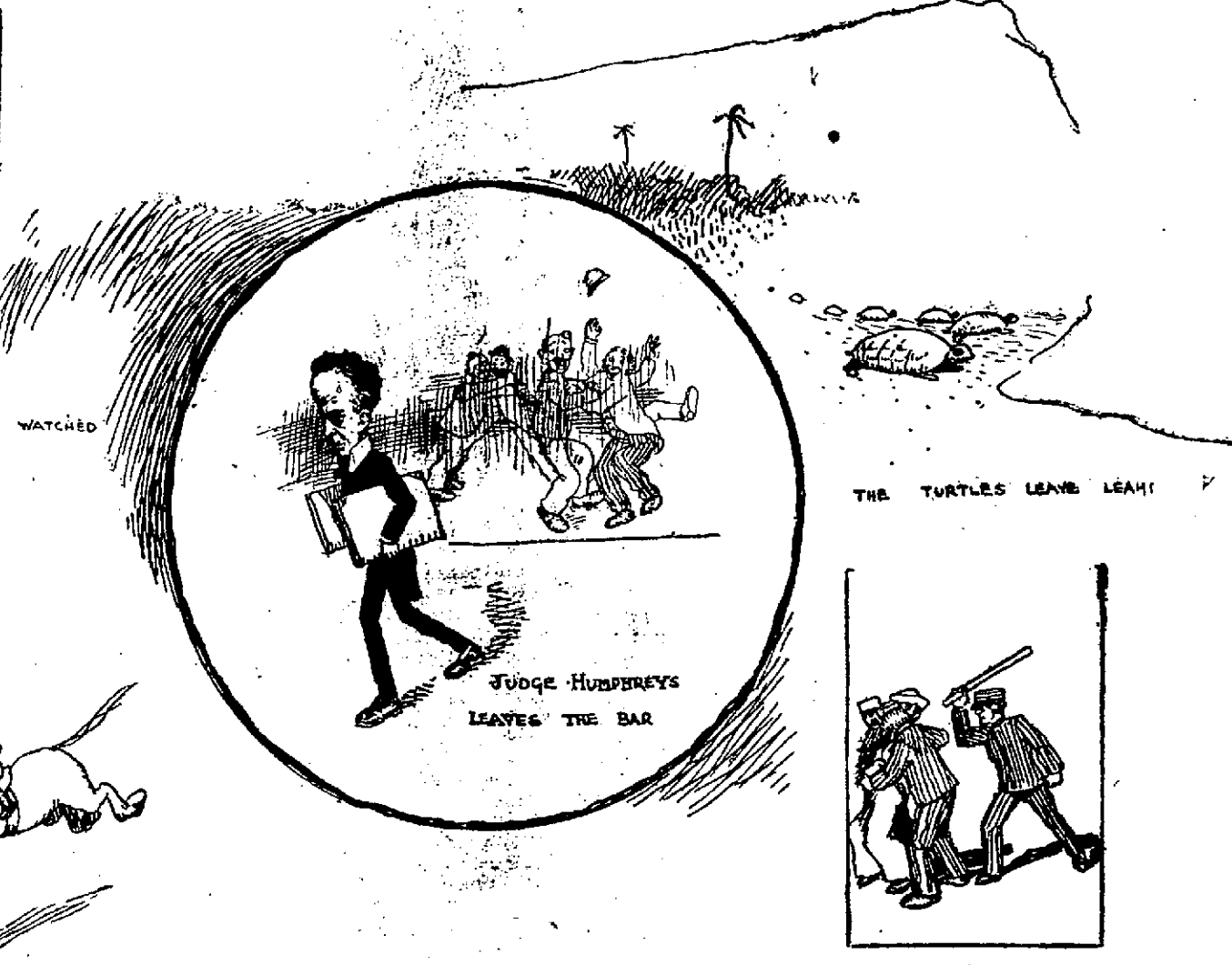
Patriarch Smith spoke mainly to the text, "On this rock I will build my church." He said we were living in a church-building age, not the building of houses of worship, but in a time when men were gathering in congregations and forming religious organizations. He said that Christ proposed to build a church that would stand forever and prevail against the powers of evil. He said that he and others of his church had been charged with worshipping a man, the prophet Joseph Smith. This he denied. He said there was nothing in the Scriptures by which a man could be made the object of worship in the sense that the Lord, Jesus Christ, is respected as an object of human adoration.

The venerable churchman then took his auditors back to the times in which Christ lived, and told of the incidents surrounding Christ when he declared how he would build his church; of his sending his apostles to all the world to preach the gospel; of the departure of the church in later times into apostasy and forgetfulness of the Master's directions. He told how Martin Luther gave the open Bible to the world, and ordained the age of church building. God had long since ceased to reveal himself to man and there were no prophets, and no prophecies. The world was ripe for a change. Men had no faith in living prophets, only in the dead ones. The world needed a movement that would bring to the earth a comprehension of the power of God. It was necessary that God should work in his manner to bring men into the condition to receive again the law. God had need to call some one to act for him, and in 1830 he began to prepare for the restoration of the gospel and the re-establishment of the church. He called a young man and authorized him to speak in his name. This man was Joseph Smith. In 1830 an organization was effected which it was thought would move all nations. The

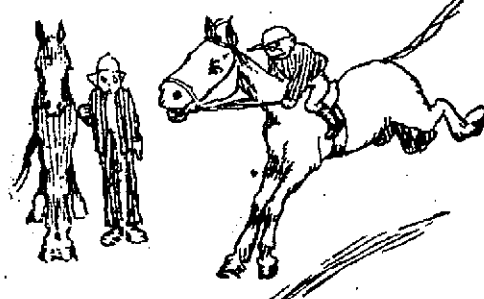
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



THE VOLCANO IS CLOSELY WATCHED



JUDGE HUMPHREYS LEAVES THE BAR



THE HORSES ARE EXERCISED DAILY



THE TURTLES LEAVE LEAH

OFFICER ABUSES MARINE

WHERE ST. PIERRE WAS A LAVA BED NOW SMOULDERS

Another Eruption Completes the Doom of Martinique's Fated Capital—Fresh Terror on St. Vincent.

LONDON, May 26.—The Morning Post this morning publishes a dispatch from the Island of St. Lucia, dated May 24, which says that St. Pierre is now completely covered with lava, and that it will be dangerous to approach the place until the covering hardens. Ash showers and detonations continue, says the dispatch.

Port de France, according to the Post's correspondent, is safe, but the people are apprehensive lest the lightning flashes shall fire the hundreds of tons of explosives stored in the forts. The inhabitants are fleeing. Two hundred of them arrived here yesterday and 17,000 are on the Island of Guadeloupe. Most of them are destitute.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, B. W. I., May 25.—Four hundred more refugees from the Island of Martinique have arrived here on board the French steamer Versailles, and they are all in urgent need of relief. These refugees report that the majority of Martinique property owners are either dead or have left the island. Robberies there continue, and, owing to the excessive relief distributed, the laborers of Port de France are refusing to work.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., Saturday, May 24.—The Quebec line steamer Madiana arrived here today. Passengers on the vessel report that the government of the British Island of Trinidad is prepared to settle refugees from Martinique on crown lands on moderate terms.

PELEE QUIETER

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Saturday, May 24.—Mont Pelee was comparatively quiet yesterday (Friday). Today the volcano belched forth a torrent of lava and mud, which rushed down the northern slope of the mountain and swept away what was left of the town of Basse Pointe. New fissures have opened in the side of the mountain.

REFUGEES REACH FRANCE

ST. NAZAIRE, France, May 25.—The French line steamer France arrived here today. She is the first steamer to reach France from Martinique since the catastrophe. The France was boarded here by many relatives and friends of the survivors who were on board, and there were many touching scenes. The narratives of the survivors, however, add nothing to what is already known.

THIRTY THOUSAND DEAD

PARIS, May 25.—In his official report to the French Government on the entire Martinique disaster, Governor Lhuere of Martinique estimates the dead there at 30,000.

AN ERUPTION OF SOUFRIERE

KINGSTOWN (Island of St. Vincent, B. W. I.), Saturday, May 24.—Another eruption the night of Sunday, May 18th, caused a greater fall of ashes and stones and more consternation at Chateau Belair, Island of St. Vincent, than resulted from the eruption of May 7th. Shortly after the appearance of a cloud May 18th, which was belched from the mountain, Egyptian darkness

enveloped the village of Chateau Belair. The inhabitants rent the air with shrieks, and groped against the banks of the road leading to Cumberland in their efforts to flee from the threatened danger, but the exodus from Chateau Belair continued all night.

Detonations and smoke and lava from the volcano continued the next day, May 19th, and the people still tried to leave Chateau Belair for Kingstown and other towns. A heavy rainfall occurred at Chateau Belair the 19th, the first in the district for two months, and the streets, huts and shops were flooded. As the volcanic eruptions diminished after the 19th, some thirty of the inhabitants returned to Chateau Belair, but they are still apprehensive.

Kingstown is longing for rain. The heat and dryness here are unprecedented. There is no hope for the resuscitation of the Carib country for years to come. The canal that supplied water to that country for domestic or manufacturing purposes has dried up and the district is desolated. The government is treating for the purchase of an estate upon which to settle the refugees and carpenters are engaged in erecting huts on safe locations to relieve the congestion in Kingstown.

The cloud that issued from the crater Sunday night was visible to the inhabitants of the neighboring Island of St. Lucia and inspired them with awe. Vivid flashes of lightning were seen on the morning of the 19th, and were accompanied by slight volcanic rumblings.

The number of new craters in the disturbed district cannot be ascertained, as ascent of the mountain is impossible, but there are apparently four active craters there. Rumbling sounds are heard and vapor is still issuing from different portions of the mountain and the lava is flowing. Mount Enham shows no distinct signs of activity.

The United States steamer Dixie arrived here yesterday with 900,000 rations and clothing, medicine and supplies. The interruption of the cable between here and the Island of St. Lucia has caused delay in the transmission of messages.

LAVA POURING FROM CRATER

LONDON, May 25.—The Kingston, St. Vincent, correspondent of the Daily Mail, cabling under date of May 22, says: "La Soufriere is still very active. Lava is streaming into the sea, while clouds of sulphurous smoke, extending for miles, obscure the land and compelled us to speed seaward. We rescued 120 Caribs from Cura, 25 miles from here. We saw another crater between La Soufriere and Chateau Belair emitting stones, and also smaller vents elsewhere.

"The food of the peasantry is ruined, and everywhere the island is blighted for fruit and vegetables. Cattle are being shipped to other islands for pasture. The laborers in the sugar districts have killed their horses for food, and are now dying from diseases of the intestines caused by lava dust."

FIRE AND SMOKE EMITTED

LISBON, May 25.—Curious phenomena have been observed at Pedras, near Oporto, which are supposed to be connected with the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies. Flashes in the earth there emitted fire and smoke, and simultaneously there came a tornado.

A TIDAL WAVE

ST. THOMAS, W. I., May 24.—The Norwegian steamship Helga arrived here today from St. Lucia. She was discharging a cargo at Port de France on Tuesday when the city was menaced by the renewed outbreak of Mont Pelee. The ship was in great danger of the tidal wave which accompanied the land disturbance. The Helga will discharge the rest of her cargo here. In an interview Captain Braastad of the Helga said:

"It was 5 o'clock Tuesday morning when a tidal wave parted the Helga's hawsers and the steamer went adrift, but was brought to anchor quickly. The heavy fall of volcanic matter compelled to crew to seek shelter, and the tidal waves recurred rapidly, causing great danger."

Captain Braastad shows a stone weighing several pounds which fell on the Helga's deck.

ST. PIERRE ABANDONED

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 24.—The Herald correspondent had an interview today with Admiral Servan on the French flagship Page. He said: "The city of St. Pierre must never be rebuilt. The danger from eruptions by Mont Pelee may continue for centuries. Port de France must not be allowed to grow any larger. I shall use my influence to have a new city built on the windward side of Martinique, either at Trinite or Caravelle, which shall be the capital of the island. I shall also advocate having all the French possessions in the West Indies put under one governor. Thank the Herald for its assistance to the destitute. Ask the American people to stop all relief. The supplies here are now ample for our needs."

Louis Etie, a well known naturalist of this city, says that as the result of the eruptions of Mont Pelee more than 20,000 fer-de-lance, the most poisonous snake known to the world, have been killed.

Specimens of the mongoose were imported into Martinique two years ago, and they and their progeny had driven the snakes into the mountains, most of them to Mont Pelee. The mongoose continues to kill the snakes, and the island, he says, will now be in great peril from the pest.

The Herald's relief boat, the M. E. Luckenbach, and the United States steamer Dixie are expected back from St. Vincent tomorrow.

PRINCE'S SLUR EXCITES WRATH

LONDON, May 24.—The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Dublin and his refusal to receive a deputation of Germans, created a rumpus. It is said, which shows no signs of abating. The address of the Germans included the signature of Count von Stolberg and two well-known German artists, while the professor of German at Trinity College, Dublin, acted as chairman. One of the members of the delegation is quoted as saying:

"One would naturally have expected that as in New York, one of the first thoughts of the Prince and his captives would have been to shake hands with countrymen domiciled in Ireland."

The Irish Times, the government organ, expresses the hope that some satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming for "on the face of it, the Prince's treatment of his fellow-countrymen compares very unfavorably with the almost undignified affability he displayed during his visit to the United States."

A General Killed

COLON, Colombia, May 24.—The United States gunboat Machias, which arrived here this noon, reports a battle between the government and insurgent troops at Chiriqui Grande, in which General Luis Gomez, military governor of Colon, is said to have been killed. No further details of the fight are known here.

MEMORIAL DAY IN HILO

Boyd Is Being Boomed To Succeed Wilcox.

HILO, May 30.—Both Hilo papers, the Tribune and the Herald, are booming James H. Boyd as a candidate for delegate in opposition to Wilcox.

While no formal announcement of his candidacy is made in the papers, there appears to be some sort of understanding in Hilo that Boyd will run if he is given the opportunity.

The Herald says: "The members of the Aloha Aina Society have declared a preference for Col. Boyd, a feeling shared in by Hawaiians and whites in different parts of the island. He undoubtedly knows the wants of the Territory, and knowing them will work to have them supplied."

The Tribune says: "If James H. Boyd wants to go to Washington as delegate to Congress from this Territory, the people should unanimously back him up in his desires. If a canvass were taken, it would probably be shown that a majority of the people would like to have him go. In this case Col. Boyd could not afford to decline."

Memorial day was celebrated here today with a parade and exercises at Hall's church. The procession, which formed on Front street, was composed as follows:

Platoon of police, grand marshal, A. C. McKenney; Alders, C. N. Prouty Jr. and G. F. Alfonso; Hilo band, Co. D., N. G. H., Capt. W. Fetter commanding; veterans of the Civil War, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Foresters, Hilo Lodge B. P. O. E., Pupils of Hilo Boarding School, pupils of the public schools, citizens.

Judge Little presided at the Hall's church exercises, where the following program was carried out:

Singing "America"
Scripture Selection Rev. J. A. Crusan
Prayer Rev. R. K. Braastad
Declaration, "Whispering Bill"
..... H. T. Lake
"Star Spangled Banner," Solo
..... C. N. Prouty Jr.
"Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg"
..... W. C. Cook
Singing, "Battle Hymn of the Republic"
Oration Rev. J. W. Hill
"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground"
Double Quartet, Co. D., N. G. H.
Benediction Rev. S. L. Deane
Organ Postlude Mrs. J. T. Lewis

A brief ritual was also held in the cemetery, with music by the band, short prayer and the usual decoration of graves.

NOTES

The lawn fête given by the Ladies' Social Circle last Friday in the hotel grounds was a big success. The May dance by a number of young ladies was a very pretty affair and enjoyed. Much credit is due to the entertainment committee, and over \$150 was cleared as a result of the festival.

Professor Leonard gave another successful balloon ascension Tuesday evening. Captain Ben Brown of the local police force tendered his resignation to Sheriff Andrews on Tuesday last, and will retire from duty tomorrow. The captain gives as his reason for relinquishing his post ill health and desire to have a night's rest without being "on call" at all times. He was appointed a captain on the police force by Sheriff Severance in 1881.

The business meeting of the Hilo Caledonian Club at the Hilo Hotel last week ended with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Reginald H. Reid; secretary, Mrs. Elliott; treasurer, A. C. McKenney; executive committee, Mrs. Whitehouse, Misses Lillioe Hapal, Frank Eaton and Mr. W. S. McLean.

The Japanese church on Front street will be rebuilt either on the present site or at another place. The building has seen long service and is out of date. The Japanese are also planning to build a grammar school building to accommodate the growing numbers of Japanese children.

Twice a week mail service has been established between Hilo and Kapahou, Puna. The mail goes down now each Sunday and Thursday. Miss Fracker, of Washington, D. C., arrived by the Kinau this week to assume the duties of court reporter in Judge Little's court. Miss Fracker at Washington was a trusted employee in the State Department.

Last Monday evening, Mr. L. M. Whitehouse gave a dinner at Demosthenes Cafe in honor of Geo. Rodiek of Honolulu. Other guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Whitehouse, Messrs. Humburg, Castendy and Campbell.

The last meeting of the Hilo teachers prior to the summer vacation was held at the Union School on Friday night. Papers were read by Mrs. Severance and Miss Porter on Art. T. C. Ridge was on "Current Events" and a selection from the "Emmy Lou" papers was read by Mrs. J. A. Crusan. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served. Miss Deyo was elected president for the ensuing year.

Manager Scott of the Hilo Hotel has resigned his position and will be succeeded in the general direction of the affairs of the hotel by Mr. Austin Peacock & Co.'s representative in this city.

Threw Stones at Royal Train

NAPLES, May 25.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena arrived here this evening on their way to Palermo to open the agricultural exhibition. During the stoppage of the royal train at the arsenal here, two stones were thrown at the train by a man named Vincenzo Guerrino, who was immediately arrested. Guerrino has previously been convicted of theft. The assault resulted in a great demonstration of loyalty by the assembled crowd.

ALMOST A MURDER

T. Duncan Carved by an Angry Husband.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At twenty minutes of 8 o'clock last night a woman drove up to the Queen's Hospital in a hack and asked admittance for a man who was with her. The man was bleeding from many wounds about the hands, head and shoulders, made by a keen knife blade, and presented a horrible sight to the hospital staff when taken into the operating room. The woman gave the man's name as T. H. Duncan and her own as Mrs. Virginia Pangelly. She refused to make any statement to the hospital authorities as to the manner in which the man had been wounded.

Superintendent Eckhardt at once telephoned for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who hastened to the hospital. Dr. Waterhouse and the nurses were stanching the wounds of the man and the woman was still waiting. The Deputy Sheriff questioned the woman closely and learned that Duncan was about 45 years of age, a native of Great Britain, and was living in Kewalo at No. 978 Queen street, in the house of one W. Pangelly. He learned that Duncan has been calling at the Pangelly house for about nine months and three weeks ago moved into the house, and domestic infelicity shortly after ensued between Pangelly and his wife. Pangelly is employed in the grocery department of T. H. Davies & Co. and is about 53 years of age. Duncan is employed in the pattern department of the Honolulu Iron Works.

Pangelly went out about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Pangelly and Duncan went out riding in the Pangelly buggy, returning to the house about 7 o'clock last night. The husband chided his wife about going out with Duncan, and Duncan took a hand in the controversy between husband and wife, interfering to such an extent as to tell Pangelly that it was none of his business. A fight ensued between the men, ending in Pangelly going to the kitchen, where he procured a carving knife, with which he returned to where Duncan stood. He wielded his blade with terrible effect, slashing Duncan over the left shoulder, on the head, and cut his left hand in a horrible manner. The palm is literally cut to shreds, every tendon being severed. The right hand was cut in a similar manner, but not so thoroughly. When first brought to the hospital Mr. Eckhardt thought the man would not live long. He was put under anaesthetics and the wounds were closed as far as practicable.

As soon as Mr. Chillingworth ascertained who the knife wielder was, he went to the Pangelly house. There were no lights in it, but after entering Pangelly was found. When a light was struck the officers were horrified to see Pangelly almost saturated with blood. His clothes were reeking with blood and it was smeared over his face and hands, showing that the struggle must have been a fearful one. When the Deputy Sheriff entered the house, Pangelly said:

"I am all right, Mr. Chillingworth. I've been waiting for you." On the way up to the station house he remarked to the deputy:

"I have stood this thing as long as I could."

He was booked at the station for investigation pending the condition of the wounded man.

A divorce suit was pending in the Circuit Court last December between the Pangellys which was settled out of court.

Saturday Court Notes.

Divorces were granted Saturday by Judge Robinson in the following cases: Mary M. Mallan vs. K. C. Mallan, Mary Harub vs. Ernest L. Harub, and Vida vs. Vida.

A discontinuance was filed in the case of the Heela Agricultural Co. vs. Frank Pahia, ejectment.

Judge Robinson adjourned court for the term on Saturday afternoon.

MAY DIVIDE THE SOUTHERN MISSIONS

American Board's Plan to Leave Micronesia to Germans and English.

Despite the fact that negotiations are now going on for the transfer of the Micronesia missions, as they now stand, to the boards of other nations, the local branch of the American board is preparing for the issuance of three books in the language of the Gilbert Islands. The books were first printed a decade ago, and as the pages were not electrolytized the work of reprinting will now be done.

The volumes which are about to be brought forth once more consist of three which are used in the schools of the group of islands a geographical primer, a primer, and a volume of Bible stories which serves at once as a reading book and for instruction in Biblical knowledge. All were written by Mrs. Bingham, the wife of Dr. Hiram Bingham who served for many years in the South Seas. The volumes were first issued in editions of 1000 and have become well known in the islands for which they were intended. There was at first a smaller geography, which was in fact a primary text book, but now there is being no reuse of that, owing to the fact that the scholarship is being conducted on a higher scale.

There will be issued at this time five hundred volumes each of the three books, and it is expected that these will last the missions for many years. The books will be sent to the various mission stations and there distributed to the people as they are needed. The central station from which the books

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LAHAINA;

The Original Seat of Government.

LAHAINA! Yes, that name would have a foreign sound to many an American today; but away back when Polk was welcoming Texas into the Union, at the time when Scott was establishing the Mexican boundaries for that turbulent little country, and Fremont was acquainting the Golden West with the "glorious stars and stripes," in the days when the best of the land were not ashamed of sperm candles, Lahaina was nearer to the American people than was San Francisco, and of vastly greater importance than that little town, which had not then outgrown its baby name, "Yerba Buena." Almost any one of the captains of the five hundred and upward whaling ships which in those days cast anchor in the bay of New Bedford, Mass., once in each four years, could, as he parted from a brother for another cruise in the trying work of providing for the illumination of the world, have called to him, "I'll see you later—at Lahaina." He of the same time, who might have sought to know the history of the oil of his lamp, would probably have found something like this outline of his story: "The fat of a whale harpooned in the Pacific anywhere from the frozen waters of the Behring sea to the hot currents 'on the line,' tried out and 'cooped up' on board a whaler, discharged and reloaded on a provision ship at Lahaina, carried around the Horn to New Bedford," etc.

A thriving town was Lahaina in those days—the seat of royalty, and a commercial center of no mean importance, its waters often weathering upward of half a hundred whalers at one time "between seasons." (At one time, in the early fifties, there were eighty-four whalers anchored at Lahaina. On April 18, 1859, there were fifty-one at anchor when a heavy kona—southern gale—blew up. Those ships nearest shore had to wait for the others to weigh anchor and get out of the way. They all put out to sea, but one, farthest in shore, which was forced to remain. Fortunately it rode out the storm with little or no damage being done.—Ed.) It was the port of entry for numerous provision ships as well, and had a resident American Consul, under whose care was a United States marine hospital. Courts of several degrees and a police system bespeak a settled government; a public reading room, a seamen's chapel, several churches, day and boarding schools, and a seminary for young men, are evidences of a prosperous community. The ships took the attention of most of the people. Every vessel was allowed to sell or barter to the extent of \$200 free of duty. English, American and Mexican money passed current, the Mexican dollars often being at a premium when a shipment of coin to China was intended. There was a dearth of the smaller denominations and private copper issues were common. The expedient of chiseling silver quarters into halves was tried until the wily Chinamen took to shaving off the straight edges, thus making the bits more nearly thirds of quarters than halves. Provision ships brought cargoes from the Atlantic States; stocked Lahaina's three ship chandleries and her general merchandise stores; to some extent sold to the Chinese shops, which existed in the place long before the era of coolie labor; and supplied what foreign liquor was consumed—not openly, however, for Lahaina was nominally a prohibition town. Whale oil in barrels from the various whaling ships made up the return cargoes.

Every native kuleana, excepting such parts as were under cultivation for taro for home consumption, was farmed with a view to supplying the needs of the whalers. Sweet potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, bananas and chickens all found a ready market and were raised in great quantities. While Lahaina today meets the local demand for watermelons, Lahaina had among the whalers an enviable reputation for the melons grown here.

A considerable source of revenue to the crown was the supplying of water to the vessels. An arm of the Lahaina stream was diverted into a small stone reservoir on what are now the McCann premises, and two pumps were kept busy there raising water to fill the casks. These were towed ashore in long lines by means of ropes run through loops fastened under the hoops of street past the courthouse and filled by the men at the pumps. Here there were occasionally lively scenes between the Portuguese sailors and the natives and at such times the dusky police found the much-coveted opportunity for jerking a haole down the street to the "lock up," from which he was, however, soon released, and the matter quickly forgotten. The shore boats manned as they have always been by native crews, than whom there are none more nearly perfect masters of an open boat in any sea, formed a considerable fleet and controlled a profitable patronage playing past the breakwater and the reef.

Lahaina has a mixed population. The district to the present time is considered one of the most distinctively Hawaiian localities in the group and of course in the days of the whalers the natives greatly outnumbered all other nationalities. Nevertheless, the white minority, who were principally English and Americans in about equal numbers, controlled the important business interests and determined the trend of government. The King had early been induced to call a constitutional convention and to sign a Declaration of Rights guaranteeing security of individual property, and in 1840, the first written constitution of the islands drawn in accordance with the precepts of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, was proclaimed. It had been prepared in a two-story coral building which then stood on what are now the public school premises. The prime minister was usually of a different nationality from his sovereign and wielded a strong influence over him. Some of the captains, not a few mates, and a great many of the sailors, which latter usually hailed from the "Western Islands" (Akoron), settled in Lahaina from time to time. Some of these soldiers of fortune drifted away, others became wealthy and went elsewhere to spend their money, but Lahaina has

always shared equally with other parts of the group the reputation of being a "lotus land" from which the wayfarer, once having reached it, is very loath to depart; and the town has retained to the present time a very large per cent of "old inhabitants."

Whether or not the aggregate of foreign influence resulted in ultimate good to the majority of the inhabitants is not a question to be answered lightly. True it is that enlightenment came from across the sea, but sadly true as well that thence came also the seeds of death. Those who labored with singleness of purpose to teach the ignorant natives the "good way," and those who were their leaders in the grossest forms of debauchery and licentiousness, spoke the same language. Time shows that the weaker people, having drunk so much more deeply of the poison than of aught else offered by the stronger, are rapidly going to their graves and leaving their land to strangers.

Lahaina's most prosperous period extended through the forties and fifties. In the early sixties there came a change. The roadstead of the port, though ordinarily well sheltered, was exposed during "southerly blows." Oahu's excellent natural harbor drew ship masters thither, royalty built a pretentious palace in the growing town of Honolulu and Lahaina came to be looked upon as a place of country residence. Then kerosene oil began to invade the territory of whale oil and in every advance it made it was victorious. The consequent reduction in the price of oil, added to the havoc the confederate cruisers wrought upon many of the whalers at home off New Bedford during the war, disheartened those toilers of the sea, and Lahaina watched with a sad heart her trade disappear. Then, as if to add insult to injury, such whalers as did remain in the Pacific chose Honolulu, and later San Francisco, because of the greater amount of amusement to be found in these ports, as their stopping places; unless, indeed, they had made poor catches, when they put in at Lahaina where accommodations were less expensive. By 1870 the number calling each year had dwindled to one or two, and the last American Consul to Lahaina was called home.

The departure of the whalers was a signal for the leading citizens of Lahaina to turn the attention of the people of the district to other pursuits. Kamehala and Makawao were succeeding in the cultivation of sugar cane; why should not Lahaina, situated on an alluvial fan of wonderfully rich soil and watered, indeed not sufficiently by rains, but by three never failing mountain streams, produce sugar cane? The investment seemed favorable and in the early sixties the "Lahaina Sugar Company" began operations on local and borrowed capital. Henry Dickinson, Sr., proprietor of the principal general merchandise store of the town, was president; C. S. Bartow, postmaster and collector of customs, was secretary, and P. H. Treadway, the sheriff of Maui, was treasurer. The firm of Walker & Allen were the Honolulu agents. The newly formed company entered into a contract with a Mr. Spencer, whose brother was manager of the plantation at Makawao, to purchase and bring around the horn a good mill, which, contrary to their hopes, was destined to make a very slow voyage. Meanwhile the first crop of cane was put in. The company did not intend to farm much land itself, but rather to encourage the planting of the numerous idle plots which had formerly been cultivated, chiefly by Hawaiians, in vegetables for the whalers. In pursuance of this plan they advanced money for the purpose of purchase of seed cane, tools and the like, and as each kuleana had a water right guaranteeing a good supply of water, in the course of a year a considerable crop was in and the need of a mill soon became imperative. But the mill did not arrive.

Encouraged by the success of the Lahaina Sugar Company a second, the Pioneer Mill Co., was formed; two local men, James Campbell and Harry Turton, being the leaders in the movement. These men were one a carpenter and the other a mason, though neither at the time followed his trade, Harry Turton being the proprietor of a billiard hall and bowling alley, and James Campbell, according to common report, making his money from the sale of liquor in a prohibition town. The company borrowed considerable money, a certain Mr. Pitman, who had returned to the States from the islands quite wealthy, being a heavy backer of the enterprise. The Honolulu agents were those of the Lahaina Sugar Company, Walker & Allen. The new company began the cultivation of considerable land itself, and controlled much besides the owners working it under contract for the plantation. This company planned with much greater sagacity for its own interests than had the first company and accordingly advanced no money for the private cultivation of cane except to land owners who were willing to bind themselves to produce a crop or in default of that, to turn the land and the water belonging to it over to the plantation on a long term lease. Hawaiians were Hawaiians. It was not long before a large number of leases were signed up and the next move was to employ the land owners themselves as day laborers under contract.

At the expiration of about a year the Lahaina Sugar Company found itself possessed of a very satisfactory crop of cane, but the long expected mill failed to arrive. In the emergency something had to be done or bankruptcy was inevitable. The manager of the Makawao plantation, who was, as previously stated, the brother of the Mr. Spencer who had gone to Philadelphia to purchase the new mill, took up his plant bodily, placed it on board a schooner, landed it at Lahaina and harvested the overripe crop. By the time the second crop was ready the much delayed mill had arrived and had been installed.

The first mill in use on these islands were very unpretentious creations but none was more so than the one with which the Pioneer Mill Co. harvested its first crop. Three heavy wooden rollers set upright and made to revolve together by means of cogwheels at top

and bottom, were the crushers. A long lever attached at the top of one of the rollers, with a pair of mules hitched at the outer end, was the motive power. Three operators were needed, a man to drive the mules, and two, crouching on opposite sides of the rollers, to send the cane in and out. Each piece went one way between two rollers and was returned between the next two; the juice was then transferred to the boiling kettles which constituted the next department of the mill. The kettles were relics of the whaling days, "trying-out pots," and were five in number, graduated in size and set in a row over a sort of furnace, the smallest being over the hottest fire, and the largest next to the chimney. The boiling juice was ladled from kettle to kettle and finally into the cooling pans. Thence it went into a centrifugal turned by means of a small upright engine, and leaving that it had been through the third department of the mill and was sugar. The sugar was forwarded in kegs to the Honolulu agents and it "paid," even when produced in such a crude way.

Not more than two or three crops had been harvested by either of the Lahaina plantations when, by the failure of a San Francisco firm (Brooks & Co.) their Honolulu agents (Walker & Allen) were forced to close their doors, and bankruptcy, it seemed for a time, would be the inevitable end of the young plantations. Both hung in the balance, as it were, until a Mr. Pitman (previously mentioned as a heavy creditor of the Pioneer Mill Co.) gave that plantation an opportunity to recover itself by extending the time for the payment of money due him and relinquishing his claims to any interest in the loan. The Lahaina Sugar Co., less fortunate, was forced to sell to its rival, and as most of the cane being cultivated for that company was not under lease, nothing was realized from this source. The Pioneer Mill Co. was able to dictate prices and buy in this cane at a handsome profit. Eventually most of the land on which it stood came into the control of the company, and for a time no one entered the field to compete with the Pioneer Mill, which grew strong and prospered.

About 1870 there were still some water rights controlled by individuals, and Kamehameha V. together with his prime minister, a Scotchman named F. W. Hutchinson, and Capt. McKee of Utupalakua, undertook the establishment of a new plantation, under the name of the West Maui Sugar Association. The plan was to assist the natives to grow the cane, the company agreeing to buy and grind it; a plan that could be guaranteed to result in total failure where the land owners were no more determined laborers than the Hawaiians proved themselves to be. In a few years the Pioneer Mill Co. bought the newly erected mill, took up what leases the West Maui Sugar Association held, and since then there has not been land enough left vacant for any other plantations to gain a foothold.

Succeeding years have seen several changes in the ownership of the Pioneer Mill Co. Its growth has been parallel with that of other large sugar plantations of the islands. What was apparently a drawback a few years ago—scarcity of water—has been overcome by the sinking of wells and the erection of pumping plants. Now the company has only the common need of all of the Hawaiian plantations—more hands for the cane fields, and good prices for sugar.

Lahaina Today: The place can be described quite accurately in the short expression, "One vast sugar plantation." To a person approaching from the sea it presents a beautiful, quiet, inviting scene, the tree covered strip near the shore with its tall cocoanuts and wide spreading "monkey-pods" being very noticeable. Back and beyond is the lighter green of the cane fields, extending several miles either way along the coast and from two to two and a half miles up the hill sides; higher yet is the bare red of the unwatered slopes, shading into gray in the grassy regions; and finally come the tree-covered summits, which are much of the time half obscured from view by the clouds. Here in these heights is the source of the surface water, which makes its way in never failing streams to the plantation ditches and serves for the irrigation of the upland cane. Here, also, is the head of the abundant underground flow which, through the pumping stations, is made to water the lowland cane. Lahaina is on the leeward side of West Maui, and, consequently, the lowlands receive very light rainfall. There was, however, certainly a time in some past geological period when West Maui was deluged with rain, which cut away the mountain sides, washed out deep, narrow valleys, and deposited the fertile detritus on the lowlands and in the adjacent sea. It is such a way was made the flat part of Lahaina, which is of considerable extent, very rich, and comparatively free from stones, the soil being in many places twenty feet deep.

Comparatively few land owners are using their own water, and in consequence there are very few persons cultivating more than house shrubbery. Some scattering banana patches, a dozen or so vegetable gardens cultivated by Japanese, and a moderate sized lime orchard—all very good, but small—represent the total amount of local farming done independent of and unrelated to the sugar industry. A flock of chickens or a small pen of pigs is occasional met but there is plenty of room and a good market for more good chickens. Several Japanese are making a profit from milk cows. The difficulty is to get good green feed. Cane tops are the common feed of horses, but these are not so good for cows. The leafy branches of mimosa, which grows wild in kulches and has to be cut out of the cane fields, make the best milk food.

Lahaina has a considerable white population nearly all being plantation employees of churches there are several, of schools, one graded grammar school, and one Catholic school of about an equal attendance; and, two miles above the town, a manual training school for Hawaiian boys—Lahaina Seminary. This seminary is a boarding school supported by the government and is very old. The town has several general merchandise stores, and an ever increasing number of small Japanese shops. Nearly all branches of trade and most of the professions are represented. The total population of the district is 4322. Two hotels find it profitable to do business, the same with

upward of forty hacks. There is an ice and soda water factory. A greater number of steamers call at Lahaina than at any other island port, Honolulu excepted, thus making the connection with the capital, seventy-two miles distant, very satisfactory. Sugar vessels, loaded with lumber or other freight, occasionally touch at the Lahaina landing, but more frequently at Kekaa, which is in the district, and is about four miles away and reached by the plantation railway. Most of the local trade is with Honolulu.

It may be asked: "Does Lahaina invite enterprise other than the cultivation of sugar?" In reply it can be said that the town has very little outlying territory to draw from, the tillable land of West Maui not being extensive, and that therefore its resources are limited. Its geographical position—half way between Honolulu and Hilo—will always make the place important as a stopping point for steamers. Some persons think that eventually much of the trade of Central Maui will pass through Lahaina, this place being the first Maui port of call from Honolulu, and having a much better sheltered harbor than Central Maui possesses. This can only be, however, when a railroad twenty-five miles in length around the mountains has been built to connect the two places. Very little idle land and less idle water (the immense waste of water in times of freshets excepted) is to be found about Lahaina. The climate is well suited to the cultivation of a large variety of fruits and vegetables; the products would find a ready market, the amount of labor necessary to be expended and the probable profit would compare favorably with the same in other localities, but sugar pays better. The present need is the closer and more careful cultivation of small plots where it is not the intention to plant cane. Property owners now do without quick growing fruits and vegetables, and bemoan the absence of them, because they have not learned to utilize their small idle plots.

It is well known that the plantations of the islands are suffering from the need of field hands and from the resulting increase in wages. If, as many suppose, this condition of affairs will eventually result in the division of the plantations into small sections to be farmed under contract, then new conditions will present themselves. If again, in addition to the increased expenses of cultivation, there should come the threatened decrease in the price of sugar, other changes may be expected in the plantations. Such a state of affairs would probably cause the relinquishment of much leased land; and in Lahaina, for example, there would be many very valuable holdings open for other cultivation. The place would then invite immigration, and its healthy climate would commend it. These, however, are future contingencies and not present conditions.—W. Elmo Reavis in Hilo Side Lights.

COCOANUT OIL MANUFACTURE

Cocoonut oil manufacture is suggested as a new industry, or a revival of an old one, in a letter of inquiry which the Department of Agriculture has received. The Iowa Soap Co. of Burlington, Ia., writes: "As we have come to use large quantities of cocoonut oil and the supply is very nearly exhausted in New York and San Francisco, it has occurred to us that possibly you might give us the name of some manufacturer in Hawaii from whom we could buy, as we presume it is made there freely."

"If you will kindly give our name to some manufacturer there and have him write us and send us small samples with test of the percentage of free fatty acid, together with prices, freight rates and all information regarding it we would appreciate it very much. We use from fifty to sixty tons per month, which makes it a very important item to us."

Mr. Sedgwick of the Agricultural Experiment Station has started to look into the matter, but does not believe that there is any factory of size in the Territory where cocoonut oil is collected from the nut. Whatever excess of cocoonuts there is in the islands is shipped to San Francisco and then returned to Hawaii in the shape of oil and feed for stock. In his opinion the manufacture of the oil would be profitable to the islands, if sufficient cocoonuts were raised to supply a factory sufficiently large to pay for the investment in machinery. A good many years ago cocoonut oil was manufactured in the islands and exported to California, and it is believed that there may still be a small factory somewhere in the Territory, as the oil is used in some places by the natives for hair dressing. Formerly, also, the oil was used in lamps for illuminating purposes.

The greater part of the cocoonut oil used in the manufacture of soap is shipped to San Francisco from Samoa and from the Tongan Islands. Though the greater part of the copra from the latter place goes to Australia.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Bennett Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The Lily is an Emblem of Purity

PRIMO LAGER

Is an Example of Purity

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 20 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Furniture!

We are now prepared to display our new line of FURNITURE. The latest styles, direct from the Eastern factories.

Among the many things are BEAUTIFUL GENUINE MAHOGANY DRESSERS AND DRESSING TABLES. These are from a HIGH GRADE factory, and are made of selected choice wood.

Parlor Chairs and Rockers

IN SOLID MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK AND CATHEDRAL OAK.

Morris Chairs

IN SOLID MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK AND WEATHERED OAK.

These are only a few of the many things that we always keep in stock. While we handle a full line of Fine Furniture, we also keep a complete assortment of medium and cheap furniture, to suit all the trade. "Furniture to please everybody" is our motto.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Before we send colonists to the Philippines we must first make life and property secure out there and then we must provide markets for their products. It is asserted that we are ruining Hawaii by our restrictions and by the imposition of conditions upon commerce and industry wholly unsuited to that island. If we do the same by the Philippines, as some of our legislators wish, we shall make those islands a good place to keep away from.—Boston Transcript

READY TO WORK THE WIRELESS System Should be Fixed for Use Tuesday.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

WIRELESS messages will again essay the passage of the upper air next week, and according to the hopeful view taken by the men who have their money in the corporation there will be never again the many delays and difficulties which caused the failure of the first attempt to maintain electric communication between the islands. The apparatus which is now working is that of Manager Cross, and the name of Marconi might easily be left out of all future consideration of the system.

The station at Waiwae and the telephone line connecting that office with the town office of the company, are now in condition, according to reports, and there is little work needed to make the entire system over again. One of the improvements yet to be made is the raising of the mast which bears the receiver on Lanai, by the addition of some fifty feet to it. This will complete the working system to Maui, and connect with the Mahukona office, thus cutting out of the line the Molokai office altogether. The system has been worked to Maui already, but pending the completion of the telephone system here there has been no attempt to open the line for service.

There yet remains the office at Mahukona to establish before there will be complete working of the line. The Mahukona station will need some repairs and these may be made by the operator who is to be sent over there the first thing the coming week. The apparatus is practically in condition for its use and there may be nothing to be done there but the putting in of the new coherers and perhaps the renewal of some of the smaller parts. This will not take more than a part of the day when the operators are ready for the work.

It is intended to have the system in operation as soon as possible, to show to Mr. Dickinson of the Pacific Cable Company what he may expect to have as a feeder line to the various islands. There is a great deal of interest in the system from that quarter, and the officers of the company believe they will be able to prove the worth of their system and thus indicate the availability of wireless messages for the work which might under other circumstances mean the laying of a cable to connect the various islands. This is not what the cable people want, as they would prefer that a local concern take care of the island business, giving to the mainland company the long haul on the messages which are intended for abroad.

Manager Cross has succeeded, according to other officers of the company, in making a coherer which works more satisfactorily than those sent out here by Marconi, and operated by his experts. This part of the machinery consists of a small tube, containing filings which are brought together by the current. These, however, are exceedingly perishable, as are all such affairs. Those of Marconi lasted for five months at times, and others gave out in less time. The plan now is to have on hand a sufficient supply of the coherers so that it is necessary they may be substituted each month and the line thus kept up to the highest efficiency. The small cost of the coherers makes it wise to have them always ready to put in place when there is the slightest evidence of slow working on the part of the line. These instruments are of the first form which has been adopted by Mr. Cross, and he is said to have another and better form which he will manufacture as soon as he finds that the present ones fail to produce the very best results, or to stand up to the work in these airs.

The officials of the company are of opinion that there will be only a short time until the ships coming here have the system installed, as in the case of the Atlantic liners, and that then there will be something doing in the way of the reporting of steamers bound to the islands. They, however, do not expect that there will be any serious interruptions of the current by the steamers trying to send messages all the time. Their method will be to establish such relations with shipping concerns that the vessels may be reported but that they will not interrupt a message then being sent, but will wait the line becoming free for their use.

The financial condition of the corporation is said to be improved by the latest step which has been taken in regard to the debts which were hanging over the head of the corporation. There were recently sued out against the company a series of judgments, and these were purchased by Mrs. F. J. Cross. The total of the judgments was something like \$4000 and they became the property of an interest allied to the concern, at a small figure. The executions were levied upon the various instruments of the company, and there could be no working of the system without a release. To effect this the claims were purchased and the owner had the suits withdrawn and the executions satisfied by the making to Mrs. Cross of a note for a year, for the amount of the combined claims. This gave to her a first mortgage upon everything owned by the company except the treasury stock and the claims for unpaid assessments. As soon as the mortgage was executed the instruments were released and then the work of restoring the system began.

The officials of the company assert that there will be a rehabilitation of the concern, they proceeding to collect

HOW WM. MARSHALL TOOK THE COURT'S JUDGMENT

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL stood up." In answer to this formal order of the court, a tall, lanky individual arose. Without the least appearance of embarrassment or nervousness he stood, hat in hand, before the bench. Prison stared him in the face. The crime charged, to which he had pleaded guilty, might be punished with a year's imprisonment and two thousand dollars' fine. He had no reason to expect leniency. Nevertheless he showed no trepidation and looked Judge Odlin squarely in the eye during the reading of the sentence. His attention was respectful; there was no braggadocio in his attitude—no cringing. He merely came as an honest man should to admit his mistake and abide by the ruling of the court.

His attorney, Judge Terrill, in a brief, forceful statement entered the plea of guilty. He stated that the alleged libelous article was not directed against Judge Rohde. Its shaft had been aimed at the old Spanish libel law. Judge Terrill stated that his client had no acquaintance with Judge Rohde, that it had been furthered from his intention, when writing the article, to reflect on the latter's character. His attitude had merely been that of an independent American fighting what he considered to be an unjust law.

Prosecuting Attorney Major Bishop, in answer to Judge Terrill, complimented Mr. Marshall's attitude, and stated that he believed that it should be taken into consideration by the court when making a finding; still he felt that the punishment should be severe enough to establish an example that would warn others against committing the same transgression. "There has been too much of this kind of rot published in Manila," exclaimed the prosecuting attorney, "and although this particular article did not do Judge Rohde one whit of harm, still I believe this court must take into consideration the precedent that this case is bound to establish. Judge Rohde's position," continued the prosecuting attorney, "must also be taken into consideration. He is not in a position to go to this man's office and horse-whip him as the ordinary individual would. He must seek other recourse." Major Bishop then assailed Marshall's excuse that he had not intentionally attacked the honesty of Judge Rohde. He read the following sentence from the libelous article: "It is a damnable stain on the judge who inflicted it," and said: "If the defendant had appeared in court to present a plea of insanity, it would have been better than such a paltry excuse in the face of this prosecution."

Judge Odlin then read his sentence as follows:

DID NOT INJURE JUDGE ROHDE.

You have pleaded guilty to violating section 2 of act No. 277 of the United States Philippine Commission wherein it is provided that every person who wilfully and with a malicious intent to injure another publishes or procures to be published any libel shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. The language used by you was entirely unreasonable and unwarranted, and in the opinion of the court without any explanation would deserve a very severe punishment. You saw fit to print in a newspaper under your control very violent words against a prominent official of the Government, while it did not injure him in the least, might very well have that effect among people who did not know him. Furthermore, such language would tend to discredit the judiciary in the eyes of the people in the Philippine Islands if it were to go unpunished. The natural conclusion of the Philippine people would be either that the Government was afraid of the newspapers or that the Government was not prepared to stand behind its own courts. JUDGE SAID LAW WAS HARSH.

The very unpleasant duty now devolves upon me of imposing a sentence upon you, and I am inclined to lay a great deal of stress upon the statements of your counsel that the fact that you did not know Judge Rohde and the fact that the real purpose which actuated your mind was disgust, and I might say a violent feeling of hatred against a law which has since been repealed by this same government which put this same Judge in office. I am frank to say that I myself think the law under which Judge Rohde acted

was a very harsh law, and I agree with you in that respect, but you overlooked the fact that it would be unfair to apply law to facts which facts antedate the change in the law, and you may be thankful that the law which you yourself complained of in this newspaper has itself been repealed, and that your case is to be tried by the new standard.

AMERICANISM TOO ACUTE.

I propose to inflict upon you a punishment which I consider extremely light, and I do it for three reasons. In the first place the Government that you were attacking is the Government of the United States, and you are a citizen of the United States, and if any criticism whatever is to be placed upon your citizenship it is that your Americanism is too acute. You are anxious in your newspaper, as it seems to me, to accomplish in a day what able men are trying to do by years of hard labor. History shows that it is impossible for the sovereignty of a numerous population and for the laws which govern that nation, to suddenly change. These changes must be gradual; history proves that. The disease you are suffering from seems to me to be that of acute Americanism, and you lost sight in that acute Americanism of the difficulty under which this Government has been laboring. I take the word of your counsel for the fact that your real object was to impugn this law, and not impugn the personality of the judge whose sworn duty it was to enforce that law.

HAVE ACTED LIKE A MAN.

The second reason for my determination to impose upon you a light sentence is that you have come into court like a man and pleaded guilty to this charge, which shows to my mind that you have realized that you made a mistake, and that you are willing to receive such punishment as the court deems it its duty to inflict upon you.

The third reason is based upon a remark brought out by the prosecuting attorney to the effect that the person libeled, that is the individuality of Judge Rohde, has in the opinion of the prosecuting attorney suffered no actual damage whatever; that he stands today just as high before the people in the Philippine Islands as he did before you printed that copy of the paper, and that he himself did not desire a prosecution of this case against you.

GOVERNMENT NOT VINDICTIVE.

But there are other circumstances to be considered rather than the individual feeling of Judge Rohde. He is the representative of the government here in the Philippine Islands, and an attack upon him is an attack upon the Government. When you inform the world publicly that a judge has passed a decision which is a stain upon his character, you in effect say that the Government is an unfit government. Such remarks unexplained are bound to work, or at least might work, a very serious injury. My personal opinion is that the Government of the Philippine Islands does not mean to be vindictive. It appears to me that the entire policy of the Government of the United States since it occupied the Philippine Islands has been one of very great humanity in all lines. Some people have gone so far as to say that that humanity was a mistake. On that subject I have nothing to say, but I do propose to show that in this case the Government does not desire to be vindictive. It merely desires to inform you and to inform the world that unlawful attacks upon public officials must not be continued in the Philippine Islands. A man must be sure of his grounds before he acts, and he must be prepared to take the consequences if it afterwards turns out that his action was unwarranted.

"ARRESTO MENOR."

The court sentences you to a fine of one hundred pesos, and further directs that you suffer the penalty of "arresto menor" for one day, and that you pay one-half the cost of this proceeding. In conformity with the provision of article 117 of the penal code it is ordered that this sentence be executed by confining the defendant William H. Marshall within the court building of this court under the direction of the Sheriff of the City of Manila for the period of twenty-four hours.

This case will be continued as regards the other defendant, William J. White, until the further order of this court.

AGNEW AND JACK WEEDAY TRAINING

Interest in the boxing contest between Jack Weeday and Lon Agnew is steadily growing and it looks as if the Opera House would be crowded on the night of June 11, when these two clever boxers meet to decide a ten-round argument.

The bout is being brought off under the auspices of the Honolulu Athletic Club, which is in itself a guarantee of a first-class exhibition of the manly art. The and the boxers the remainder, 75 per cent club takes 40 per cent of the proceeds of which goes to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

Weeday, who is known in the States by the cognomen of "The man with the iron jaw," is doing his training at Long Branch baths. Agnew is using for training quarters the club house of the Honolulu Athletic Club.

The conditions of the match call for the men not to weigh more than 155 pounds when they enter the ring. Weeday yesterday weighed 145 pounds and expects to weigh in at about 155 pounds, so that from now on he will be building up instead of taking off flesh. Agnew will probably weigh the limit.

Both men are training for all they are worth and are confident of victory. Should Weeday win he will probably enter the ring again and look for a match on the mainland. Agnew, who says that he will never again fight out of Hawaii, will, in all probability, if successful, crown his efforts on June 11, return to his regular occupation, and will only fight when his right to the title of middle-weight champion of the Territory is challenged.

FOR NAVAL STATION

Appropriation Not To Be Asked For.

The Navy Department has abandoned all idea of securing an additional appropriation from Congress this year for the Pearl Harbor naval station. The failure to secure an unquestioned title to the land wanted for naval purposes from the Bishop estate and the Honolulu Plantation Co. has resulted in an abandonment, for the present at least, of the attempt at securing a sufficient amount tacked onto the appropriation bill to erect what buildings and defenses are necessary.

Admiral Merry received a letter some time ago from the Navy Department in explanation of the appeal of the Honolulu plantation case and the refusal to accept his compromise. The reason that the appeal is taken is given in the fact that the Bishop estate case has already been taken to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and as the work on the station is bound to be delayed anyway, it is deemed advisable to make a test of the Honolulu case. This is said to be the principal reason why the compromise was refused, and it would not be at all surprising if the appeal should still be abandoned, and the offer of the Honolulu Plantation Co. accepted. If it happens that the Bishop estate appeal is settled very soon, then it can be set down for fairly certain that the compromise will also be effected.

The failure of Delegate Wilcox to push Hawaii's interests in the Capitol is responsible for so little aid being given the work at Pearl Harbor. As early as January last a recommendation was made by Secretary of War Root for an appropriation of \$525,000 for fortifications and sea coast defenses in the Territory of Hawaii, but not a whisper has been heard in regard to that important item since it was forwarded to the committee on appropriations on January 18th.

The recommendation of General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, in this matter was in the following form: "Sites for fortifications and sea coast defenses, Territory of Hawaii; procurement of land needed as sites for fortification and sea coast batteries for the defense of Honolulu and Pearl Harbors, \$525,000."

"Note—This estimate is submitted with the object of procuring the land recommended for acquisition by the board of two engineers and two artillery officers, which was constituted by paragraph 27, special orders No. 223, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, September 27, 1901, to consider and report upon the subject of the defense of Pearl Harbor and the Harbor of Honolulu."

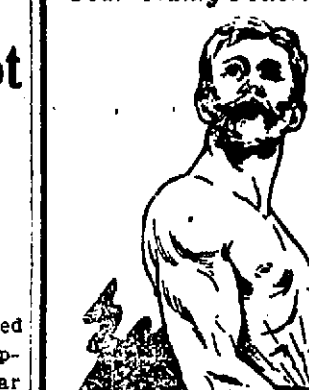
"Defenses at these harbors are urgently needed to protect the Territory of Hawaii and the property of the United States to be located there, and also to prevent interference of cable communication between San Francisco, the Territory of Hawaii and Manila—Honolulu being a station on the projected Pacific submarine cable."

The appropriation for the army fortifications is entirely distinct from that used for navy purposes. Of the latter there is already an appropriation of \$750,000, part of which was used in the purchase of the Pearl Harbor naval site. The remaining portion of this fund is available for use in the preliminary work which is still necessary, but which cannot be accomplished until the title to the land has been settled.

In the Young Men's Christian Association basketball games on Saturday night the Diamond Heads defeated the Intermediates, 27 to 6, and the Five O'clocks defeated the Blue Streaks, 12 to 10.

Be a Man Among Men!

Are You the Man You Ought to Be? Are You as Strong as You Look? Or Have You Weak Nerves, Failing or Lost Vital Power, Waste of Strength, Vari Cackle, Poor Memory, Dull and Stupid Feelings, Lost Ambition, Weak Back and a General Breaking Down of Your Manly Powers?



Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruined with drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You put it on when you go to bed and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom of your trouble gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health and vigor.

A Wonderful Cure.

Tomales, Marin Co., Cal., Jan. 27, 1902.
DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: One could not imagine the stage of suffering I passed through from stomach trouble and rheumatism. I was subjected to severe drug treatment, stomach pump treatment and diet treatment without the least relief. I grew disgusted with them all and as a last resort tried your belt, two years ago. In three days I could sling away anyone, and in three months was a new man, entirely cured and felt better than I had for years. Several of my friends have since purchased your belts. I would not part with mine for \$1,000 if I could not get another. Yours truly,
JOHN B. GUAY.
This man was cured two years ago.

You should try it! Send for my book about it: free if you send 10c.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 936 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Heywood Patrol Shoe

Best Shoe made for Walking.
Heavy Calf, Waterproof Sole, Rubber Heels.

\$5.00

Buys a pair.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.
1057 Fort St.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

The Kinross brought news yesterday of slight earthquake shocks in the Hamakua district. Kilauea is still smoking, but not in an unusual manner. Neither of the Hilo papers have a word to say in regard to the volcano, so that it is probable that the waterfront stories of the past week were a trifle exaggerated.

The Honolulu police force was reviewed and inspected Saturday by Acting Governor Cooper and High Sheriff Brown. The police made a fine appearance on the parade through town, in khaki uniform, headed by the band. The foot policemen were armed with rifles and bayonets, the mounted patrolmen following behind them.

Read what Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn-fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours,
PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infest the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : : : : JUNE 2

TRADE WITH CANADA.

According to the report of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, Canada continues to increase her purchases from the United States, despite the tariff advantages accorded Great Britain in the fiscal system of that country. During the nine months of the present fiscal year for which details are available, British North America showed a larger increase in its purchases from the United States than any other political division of America, as compared with those of the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901. Our total exports to British North America increased from \$69,702,990 in the nine months ending March 31, 1900, to \$75,335,135 in the same period of 1901, to \$80,229,644 in the corresponding period of the current year. To Mexico the increase during the same period compared with that of last year was but two million dollars and to the West Indies one million dollars, while the Central American States showed a decrease of about \$400,000 and South America about \$4,000,000 in their purchases from the United States during the nine months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

The continued growth in our commerce with Canada is the most remarkable when it is remembered that ever since April, 1897, the United Kingdom has enjoyed tariff advantages in the Canadian market, the discrimination in her favor having ranged from 15% per cent in that year to 32.5 per cent in 1901 and after July 1, 1902. Yet the exports from the United States to British North America have increased year by year, and our total exports to that market in the nine months under review are \$11,235,409, or 16 per cent in excess of those for the same period of 1900, and 3,104,886, or 4 per cent in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year.

A comparison of our exports to Canada in the first nine months of the present fiscal year with those of the corresponding months immediately preceding the reduction in the Canadian tariff in favor of Great Britain shows that our exports to Canada meantime have increased about 75 per cent, being for the earlier period \$45,732,958, and for the nine months ending with March, 1902, \$80,229,644.

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to British North America during the nine months ending with March, 1897, and 1902, respectively, manufactured articles being grouped separately:

	Nine Months Ending 1897	1902
Manuf. articles—		
Agricult. implements	243,466	2,075,909
Books, maps, etc.	470,358	988,105
Carriages and cars	50,065	813,512
Copper ingots	31,383	198,438
Cotton cloths	1,499,769	385,096
Cotton fabrics, other	983,561	1,634,642
Cycles, parts of	339,563	98,476
Builders' hardware	337,549	736,166
Sewing machines	69,756	182,710
Other machinery	1,222,708	894,330
Oil, ref. min.	602,250	931,629
Other articles—		
Cattle	58,534	544,928
Sheep	63,406	325,782
Horses	not stated	997,703
Corn	1,748,773	1,489,200
Wheat	2,415,519	638,351
Wheat flour	6,987,856	5,473,177
Cotton	2,626,679	1,345,260
Fruits and nuts	566,584	1,345,260
Furs and fur skins	195,534	697,104
Cotton seed oil	47,069	261,688
Beef, salted and pickled	206,195	240,978
Bacon	385,419	557,827
Hams	188,116	218,995
Pork	476,612	578,881
Butter	184,282	192,227
Seeds	45,492	1,363,485
Tobacco	1,034,612	921,807
Tobacco manufactures	42,741	66,783
Timber	465,243	569,288
Lumber	528,182	1,178,199
Total exports, including articles not enumerated in the above list.	\$6,752,958	\$80,229,644

It has been divulged that Mr. Nixon of Tammany Hall had been offered \$100,000 to have a change made in the steel specifications of the new Brooklyn bridge. The contract called for the greatest tensile strength. The contractors wanted common steel at the steel price. It was within Mr. Nixon's power as president of the Bridge Commission and leader of Tammany Hall to overrule the chief engineer who was supervising the work, and the contractors, thinking him "reachable" because he was a friend of Mr. Crokers, offered him \$100,000. The man who made the offer barely escaped unharmed. The incident perhaps throws some light on the breakdown of the old Brooklyn bridge, a structure built under Tammany auspices.

The Manila judge who so befriended Wm. H. Marshall for libel spoke of his case as one of "pure Americanism." A similar remark was printed by the Manila editor in the Philippine Tribune on the case. In the bright vision of Marshall's politics everything that is not American is wrong. He forgets that there are multitudes of people in this world who are not prone to absorb Americanism or any other form of enlightened politics and who cannot be safely wrested, at one fell swoop, from their hereditary ways and prejudices. That is the reason—and it is both a wise and just one—why a survival of certain forms of Spanish law is needed and should be for a long time, be continued in the Philippines—the libel law among the rest.

Kaimuki begins to loom up as an institutional center. It has acquired a hospital and soon Kawaiahae Seminary, the Pacific Theological Institute and the Mills Institute may find their way to that healthful and slightly placid place.

There is no beef trust in Honolulu, but there will be if the associated cattle-men ever put through their scheme to force the price of beef up to thirty cents a pound so as to get more for it on the hoof.

AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.

The statement, since denied, that William Waldorf Astor is to have a title conferred on him by King Edward, has revived the acute criticism in American papers of what is called his "political apostasy." It is a curious trait among our people that they regard a change of allegiance as a matter of course among all races and nationalities except their own. That Englishmen, Germans, Italians and the like should come to America to be citizens is looked upon with a high degree of favor and many of them are raised to summits of political preferment. There was, we believe, one such foreigner in McKinley's cabinet; as there were many in former ones; and we find them in all grades of public life. No sign of reproach attaches to them; they are honored and respected in the degree of their individual merit.

But let an American change his flag, and he is classed as a natural Benedict Arnold who only betrays the chance to serve his country's honor. He cannot come to his former home and find his old friends what they were; they look at him with suspicion and turn from him in distrust. It is not so anywhere else in the world. A German or an Englishman, an Irishman or a Dane, a Swede or a Spaniard, does not lose caste at home by becoming, politically speaking, an alien. In fact a European country which sends its people out to help the world's work under all flags, takes a pardonable pride in their success. Latin ideas have been spread over one continent and English ideas over another by such men and Spain and Portugal and Great Britain and Ireland boast of the achievement—and why should they not? Irishmen who looked abroad a few years ago and saw a man of their blood President of the French Republic, another Premier of the United States, another Premier of Austria, another premier of Spain, another Admiral of Chile, and saw others winning distinction wherever fortune had placed them, felt an enthusiasm which was as just as it was deeply seated. Is there any reason why Americans, similarly placed, should feel differently?

The United States will not be a world-power in the broadest sense until its people, speaking many tongues and living under many flags, bring their talents and energies to bear upon the lands of the world. What have not the dispersed emigrants of Great Britain done for her ideas? They have planted them so deeply in the soil of the United States that no others can flourish here. Some day, perhaps, Americans will return the service in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa and carry those same ideas into the Latin mind of South America. Because they may relinquish citizenship here to gain for themselves greater facilities there, puts no brand upon them. They are not apostates but should, in the great majority of cases, be looked upon as pioneers. As for Mr. Astor, we should be glad to see him made a peer. Indeed, so far as the Americanization of the British nobility gone by marriage, that there can be no objection to seeing it proceed in other ways. It is not altogether an iridescent dream that a prince or princess who dates back to America may one day sit upon the British throne.

OUR LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Is Memorial Day a legal holiday in the Territory of Hawaii? This question was raised yesterday in a general discussion in the Circuit Court room after the jury in the Hall case had been sent out. If it was a legal holiday, then yesterday's proceedings of the court would be illegal, but it is generally conceded that May 30th is not a legal holiday within the meaning of either the United States or Hawaiian statutes.

The public buildings were closed for the afternoon and the United States Court did not open at all, while none of the Federal offices in the District of Columbia, and by some it was thought that this statute extended to the Territories, though it could not be found in the statute books. However, the statute would not apply to Hawaii, which was admitted as a Territory after the passage of the law. The statute does, however, make provision for all employees in the service of the United States, and they are allowed a holiday on these occasions without loss of their pay.

The holidays in the Territory of Hawaii are specially designated by the following section of the civil laws of 1897:

Section 2145. The following days of each year are hereby set apart and established as National holidays, to wit:

The first and seventeenth days of January, the eleventh day of June, the fourth day of July, the third Saturday of September, the twenty-eighth day of November and the twenty-fifth day of December.

It is not unlikely that the old soldiers of the city will endeavor to have the next legislature adopt a law making Memorial Day a legal holiday in the Territory.

The Hilo Herald issued a novel supplement last week in the form of a reproduction on the blank side of wall paper, of the Vicksburg Daily Citizen of July 4, 1863. The Citizen is the historical issue which Grant's men found ready for the press and published with some additions to the text. In the form sent out by the Herald it is an interesting and valuable souvenir.

David L. Al, a competent Hawaiian, has succeeded the late David Kanewai as editor of the widely-circulated Kuokoa. Mr. Al, who takes up his work in time for the next issue, is trusted by all who know him to keep up the high repute of the Kuokoa as the leading paper printed in the vernacular.

Gen. Chaffee has disapproved the findings of the Waller court martial and denounces the act of Waller and his lieutenant as "unlawful retaliation." This should put a stop to the remarks of water curists about slandering the army.

There are \$46,000,000 invested in church edifices in the United States, though of what earthly use a steeple except to draw lightning, is a query for the puzzle corner.

PHASES OF OUR ISLAND LABOR.

Editor Advertiser—Will you allow me to voice the sentiment that the American people and the American Congress have yet to learn, that a garment of one size and pattern cannot be forced upon wearers of all different shapes, with any profit or credit to either the wearer or the arbitrary will which makes the wearing compulsory.

They have also to learn to accept the truth of the adage that, although they may lead the horse to water and load his head with weights enough to submerge his nostrils below the water's surface, they cannot compel him to drink, and their devices for compulsion will result only in disaster, if not disaster, both to themselves and to the beast.

The application of these remarks will be patent to any one who had the misfortune to witness and experience the trend of affairs in this Territory under American labor vagaries, with their costly results.

The British appear to have in a measure adapted themselves to the self-interest truth, but have not learned the lesson in its entirety, as witness the history of the labor question in Australia. Yet the conditions there may not exactly coincide with those in this Territory.

Grant the desirability that this should be a "white man's country," and that it can, and eventually will become so to an extent both gratifying and sufficient for the paramount good of all concerned; the process of transformation must necessarily be slow, and no ill judged or inhuman attempts to force undesirable conclusions will result in anything but a retardation of progress, with large attendant loss to unwilling victims all along the way.

Does it never occur to the "laboring classes" who are madly following the popular outcry against the Asiatics, that these "laboring" classes of "laborers and drawers of water" are excluded from the country, they themselves must perform lay down the hammer or the bugle, or stop the whirling wheels of their machines, to hew their own wood and draw their own water, or that in the expulsion of those who will strip and load cane and are fit to do nothing else, the great industry that constitutes the bed rock on which all other industries in this land must build, must fail, and with its failure must come disaster to all the others, with the loss of income and of situations to thousands of industrial factors and wage earners, not only in these islands, but on the mainland as well?

There is a commonly accepted saying that sheep on the run will follow their leader though they all fall into the ditch. Will the "laboring classes" of this Territory rashly support the champions of unjust exclusion, either here or on the mainland, to their own ruin, simply because the cry against Chinese labor has become popular, rather than favor regulated immigration of those who will do what the white man will not do? Will they for a moment pause to inquire whose country this will be, or what manner of country it will be, in case its living conditions are devised by active brains and urged by energetic wills, should be extinguished for want of sufficient hands to perform the necessary labor, and at a cost which will leave a margin of profit to the principals?

HONORS TO ROCHAMBEAU.

The statue to General Count de Rochambeau, which has been erected at Washington, is a tardy acknowledgment of the really distinguished aid given by that French officer to the cause of American independence. It is the habit of our historians, especially our school historians, to lay little stress upon the French alliance during the revolutionary war, yet it was the hinge upon which the city of America was turned. The French fleet drove a British fleet away from Yorktown and then completed the marine investment of the town; while Rochambeau's army occupied more than half the siege line that hemmed the enemy in on the land side. What counted for almost as much more was the splendid military equipment the French brought for the ragged and half-armed Americans. Washington's army was put in good fighting trim by Rochambeau's army of 11,000 men, 900,000 spent by the French in aiding the American cause, was given in charge a large sum in gold and a vast amount of material of war.

A curious story illustrates the financial extremity of the Americans at that time. Washington's men had not been paid for months and many of them, knowing that their families were in sore straits, had become mutinous. Whole regiments refused to march south for the Yorktown campaign. General Greene, governor of the State, wrote letter after letter to Robert Morris, the colonial financier, but Morris could do nothing. Finally an almost desperate appeal came from the head of the army and Morris went with it to Rochambeau. The sum needed was \$20,000. The French General loaned the money on the word of Morris, but when the day of payment came there were no funds in the colonial treasury. Morris went to the French Minister, who explained matters to Rochambeau. The debt ran on for a long time before it was paid. But for that loan of \$20,000—a princely enough sum to Americans then—Washington must have brought to Yorktown a very small army indeed.

So gallant and generous and so indispensable an ally, should have had a monument long ago; though possibly, by waiting, a better artistic result has been obtained.

COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The fortification bill is now in conference and probably will be reported early in the week. Provision is made in the bill for strengthening the defenses of San Francisco, San Diego and Puget Sound. At the latter place the first steps are to be taken in installing a searchlight service for harbor defense, which is to be utilized also at the California harbors. General Crozier, chief of ordnance, told Senator Perkins, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill that with the plans completed as provided in the bill, San Francisco and Puget Sound best fortified ports in the United States and impregnable to any foe. The plans include submarine mines, completion of gun emplacements, supplying range finders, Altimaths, etc., and placing rifled mortar batteries.

What was left of the race of Caribs, the cannibals of the Spanish Main, were annihilated, it is said, by the fire from Mont Pelée.

If Memorial Day had been fixed for the last Sunday in May there would be none of the danger, which now exists, of its becoming a mere date for sports.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Eight young men accompanied Secretary Brown of the Y. M. C. A. on the trip to Tantalus yesterday.

A meeting of the executive committee which is arranging the Fourth of July celebration is scheduled for today.

The vessels in the harbor were adorned with many flags, displayed at half mast, yesterday in honor of Decoration Day.

Principal Dyke of Kamehameha School has reported upon the result of the concert given recently by the school children for the benefit of the McKinley memorial fund, showing a balance of \$360.

Expert Forester Griffiths writes to Commissioner Taylor that he is very busy with his work in Manila, but has not forgotten his promise to send plants from there that he thinks will be beneficial to Hawaii.

The first of the locomobiles brought here by Norman Halstead made its appearance yesterday. Two fine sures are also here ready to be set up, and the Locomobile Company of Hawaii will soon be ready for business.

The commencement exercises of Kawaiahae Seminary will take place on Wednesday morning, June 4th, at 10 in the assembly room of the ywpp o'clock. The exercises will be held in the assembly rooms of the seminary.

There will be a meeting of the Agricultural Seminar this evening in the Board of Health offices. Papers will be read by Mr. Duncan of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works, and by Mr. Coulter of the Experiment Station. All are invited.

The Rev. A. C. Wilson, rector of Christ Church, Sausalito, Cal., arrived on the steamer Ventura to spend a few weeks in the islands for the benefit of his health. He is the guest of Canon and Mrs. Mackintosh, Nuuanu valley, and will preach at St. Andrew's cathedral Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

J. A. Atkins, the speaker of the House of Representatives, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Both John Wise and John Bush, who were formerly Democrats, have announced their allegiance to the Home Rule party, and intend to work for a nomination to the legislature.

(From Monday's daily.)

Another beer saloon has been opened, the Boston, of which H. N. Crabbe is manager. It is located at Nuuanu and Smith streets.

At the residence of Mr. J. B. Atherton, on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 7:30 p.m., will be held the adjourned annual meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.

The dog catchers have begun killing the dogs taken without tags. The animals are held several days, and the owners are given an opportunity to avoid the slaughter by paying the license.

A sheriff's sale on a judgment given by Judge Dickey in the case of J. F. Humburg vs. the Wing Wo Co. was stopped by Marshal Hendry Saturday, the defendant being now in the bankruptcy court.

The members of the Maile Lehua of the Kamehameha Girls' School gave an entertainment Saturday evening for the benefit of a fund to be used in the purchase of an organ for the Kalia detention camp. "Beauty and the Beast" was presented.

Thomas McGhee of Gomes & McGhee opened for business Saturday a new saloon, the Progress, at King and Maunakea streets. One of its features is that the fittings, which are elaborate, were manufactured here, without any assistance from abroad.

The Wilder Steamship Company will probably now pay the judgment and costs in the case decided against it by the Supreme Court a few days ago. The amount which must be paid for the sinking of the William Carson by the Claudine will be nearly \$50,000.

Mrs. James Waldbogel, wife of James Waldbogel, a clerk with Davies & Co., died at her home on Makiki street yesterday, after an illness of some weeks, from a complication of diseases. Mrs. Waldbogel was a native of Turin, Italy, and had resided here for ten years past.

Jared Smith, director of the agricultural experiment station, returned Saturday from his visit to the Waimea district on Hawaii. He went over the Parker ranch, and inspected also the great number of small farms in that district, and was much pleased with what he saw.

Treasury warrants are now payable at the Bank of Hawaii, through an arrangement made by Treasurer Wright by which the banking institution makes temporary loans to the Territory of \$150,000. The warrants bearing date of May 31st were the first paid under the new arrangement.

The engagement of F. C. Holland and Miss Bessie Mossman is announced.

Supt. Atkinson appeared at the Board of Education offices yesterday for the first time since his recent illness.

Gorman, the catcher of the Custom House team, who met with an accident in Saturday's game, is improving steadily.

H. C. Reed of the Honolulu Iron Works, who suffered a slight stroke of paralysis last week, is regaining his strength slowly.

The name of M. M. Scott was accidentally omitted from the list of those who joined in a testimonial to Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Bishop on the occasion of their golden wedding.

The extension by the Hawaiian Electric Co. of their lines to the head of Manoa valley was temporarily stopped by Supt. Boyd, owing to the fact that the permit was not followed, the road being crossed at a point not allowed in the specifications.

C. Haleigh, apprentice in the Honolulu Iron Works, who has been a student for some time in the American School in Correspondence, Boston, has again been awarded for the last time two certificates for free scholarship in that school. He will be glad to turn these over to two of our readers who are anxious to study steam, electrical, marine or mechanical engineering.

Saved by the Flag.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 24.—Tancrède Auguste, the former Minister of the Interior and of Police, left here today on the Paloma for Jamaica.

When on the point of leaving the United States legislation, where he sought refuge from the time of the disturbances which followed the resignation of President Sam, a crowd made a hostile demonstration against him and a detachment of troops was sent for to escort him to the wharf.

Auguste finally left the legation with United States Minister Powell in a carriage over which an American flag was held.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly bear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, W. J. Lewers, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 2,300,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 25,000,000
Total reinsurance 27,300,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

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ELGINS reach us right.

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H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

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AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh
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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

WILL PROVE THE TITLES

Wahiawa Colonists Now Own Their Homes.

WITH the proving up of their titles in the Land Office in Honolulu this week the members of the Wahiawa colony will have demonstrated that small farming is a success in Hawaii. Land Commissioner Boyd has just returned from a visit to the Wahiawa colony, securing evidence in support of the resident requirement of the Hawaiian land laws, and this week the California farmers will come to town to prove their compliance with the remainder of the requirements and conditions imposed by the homestead law.

Land Commissioner Boyd was greatly surprised at the progress already shown at the Wahiawa colony and at the evident intention of the homesteaders to become permanent residents of the Territory. The members of the little colony are now planning the establishment of a cannery for their pineapple product, and the next crop of that fruit will be put up right at the colony for shipment to California and Eastern cities. The green fruit is now being marketed in California, and the factory will save the farmers a considerable amount in the way of freight, which is an expensive proposition from Honolulu to the Coast.

"My visit to Wahiawa was made in accordance with the homestead law, which says the Land Commissioner must be satisfied that the homesteaders have an actual residence upon the Government land before they can be given a deed to it," said Mr. Boyd. "This condition they have fully complied with in every way, and there is no doubt in my mind that these people intend to make their permanent homes upon the land. The homesteaders intend to come in this week and give evidence to show that they have fulfilled all the requirements of the law. I fully satisfied myself that the conditions as to improvements, cultivation of crops, etc., they did, too, in the face of the greatest obstacles. Failure did not dishearten them and they fought on where others gave up in despair, and they are certainly entitled to all credit for demonstrating that small farming is a success in the Territory as well as proving the wisdom of our homestead law. Their prospects are better now than ever before, and they are in a fair way of reaping the profits of two years' unrewarded toil."

"The new Wahiawa ditch will prove a blessing to them, and they are already making good use of the water. The ditches are so arranged that each homesteader gets his water at the highest point upon his farm, and from there it is easily distributed where required. Some of the farmers will raise cane themselves for the plantations, and I do not believe they would be willing to sell their land to either of the sugar companies reported to be after it."

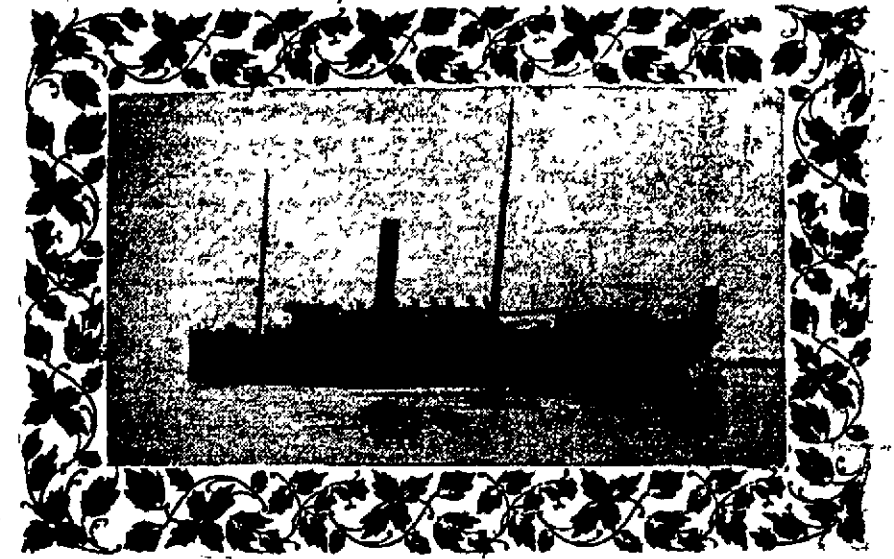
"Pineapples are now being marketed in San Francisco, but the homesteaders will soon have a cannery factory established there where the pineapples will be put up. The members of the colony are themselves backing this enterprise and are certain of its success. "Crops generally are looking fine on their farms, and the colonists give every evidence of prosperity. I was surprised at the way they were growing things down there, and didn't think it possible on this island. The pineapples are doing splendidly, and they are marketing a fine crop of watermelons. Peaches look fairly well though the wind causes some trouble. This is being remedied however by the planting of trees for windbreaks. Small fruits, vegetables, etc. are also in fine condition, and now that they have water at Wahiawa the colonists wish for nothing more but their titles. The Wahiawa colonists have now been here for the term required under the homestead law before the title can be secured by the homesteader. Commissioner Boyd said yesterday that the colonists in his opinion had taken up all the land they could under the law. They hold two classes for which they paid \$5 and \$3 per acre."

LAND MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL

Land matters occupied the attention of the Executive Council at yesterday morning's session. George H. Robertson presented an application for the leasing of 2964 acres in the Kau, Hawaii, district for which he was willing to give \$800 per year. Land Commissioner Boyd reported that 600 acres in this tract could be used in the cultivation of sugar, and the application was denied. The Executive Council decided that a lease of these 600 acres would be given to Robertson at an annual rental of \$4 per acre and this proposition will be submitted to him. Robertson asked for a five-year lease for the 3000 acres for a total rental of \$800. His application for 155 acres of forest land for twenty-one years at \$200 annually was granted.

E. S. Boyd also submitted an application from A. G. Curtis for land at Olua for a settlement association, which was granted. The Apokaa Sugar Co., which has a small plantation in the Ewa district, on this island, submitted an offer of \$15 annual rental per acre for four acres of land near their property. The lease is to be for twenty years. The application of S. Kimura for a dealer's license in Honolulu was granted.

THE TRANSPORT SOLACE HAS SICKNESS ON BOARD



She Anchored Outside and Refused to Let the Advertiser's Launch Approach—No Papers Given Out.

(From Monday's Gally.)

THE U. S. S. Solace arrived off port yesterday afternoon and people began congratulating each other on the fact that two days' later news of the world had unexpectedly come to hand. They were doomed to disappointment, however, for the Solace dropped her anchors, displayed her riding light and remained outside all night.

Dr. Sinclair boarded the vessel in the ordinary course, and when he returned a ship's boat containing the Solace's doctor came with him. Then it was known that something was wrong aboard and that the vessel was experiencing difficulty in obtaining pratique.

As soon as Dr. Sinclair arrived at the quarantine wharf Drs. Pratt and Sloggett were summoned and a lengthy consultation was held, the purport of which could not be obtained as the doctors absolutely refused to give any information to a reporter, other than that the Solace would probably come in this morning.

Around the water front it was taken as a settled fact that the vessel had a case of sickness aboard and more than one individual declared that he had it on good authority that the trouble was scarlet fever.

The Advertiser's launch went out to the vessel early in the evening to try and obtain later papers, but this it was found impossible to do, as notwithstanding the fact that the paper's representative had an order from Dr. Cofer permitting him to go to the vessel's rail and receive papers and any information obtainable, Executive Officer Rogers refused to allow the launch to approach the vessel and would not con-

CARTER TALKS OF POLITICS

Before a large meeting of Republicans, comprising members of the Territorial committee and leaders of the party outside that body, Senator George R. Carter, Saturday evening, gave his impressions as to how work for the Territory may be accomplished at Washington. Mr. Carter said that he would discuss the experiences through which he passed, with reference to the measures in which he took interest.

He began by referring to the appointment bill and said that Mr. Knox, chairman of the House committee on Territories, had said that the bill had come in with the name of Wilcox on it and as he had never called it up nothing was done. He said also that the national committee had done nothing for the carrying through of the measure. Continuing, he recited the facts connected with the fight over the bill showing that Governor Powers of Maine reported and Robinson had called up the bill and passed it in the House after Knox had assured Carter that nothing would be done until the arrival of Governor Dole.

He said also that Hawaii should be able to settle its own affairs and not have to come to Washington and Robinson the Democratic friend of Wilcox insisted that there was always a row here. Cayless had continually misrepresented things to the committee, and thus causing the Territory trouble. Continuing the story of how, after a long struggle with the Senate committee, it seemed best that the Republican bill be set aside so that there be passed some bill and the situation here straightened out.

Senator Carter said that he was informed by Senator Foraker that it was probably too late for anything to be done in the matter of the fire claims. He said further that it was unnecessary to trust to chairmen of committees and that the only course was to have a member on the floor to protest when any bills came up which are objectionable to Hawaii.

Concluding, Senator Carter said that members of Congress were much interested in and felt very friendly toward Hawaii. The dinner to Governor Dole, he said also, was a great affair, there being a large number of prominent men in attendance.

Vegetarian Walker

BERLIN, May 25.—The pedestrian performance of Carl Mann, the vegetarian who won the international match from Berlin to Dresden, 125 miles in 27 hours 13 minutes 14 1/2 seconds, beating the next man by 1 hour and 45 minutes has, according to Dr. Gorschell, surpassed the famous Greek's run from Marathon to Athens. The Greek did the 140 miles in 48 hours against Mann's 125 miles in 27 hours. The vegetarian societies are holding special meetings to acclaim Mann.

verse or permit anyone else to converse with the reporter on matters pertaining to current news.

Captain Slinger is now commander of the Solace and his and Executive Officer Rogers' attitude toward a reporter last night was in marked contrast to that of ex-Commander Winslow and the officers under him, who were always courteous to the newspaper fraternity to a fault.

The Solace left San Francisco last Monday, coming down in the excellent time of six days and three hours. It was stated by one of the ship's officers that no mail or newspaper files had been put aboard her but had been reserved for the Coptic, which sailed the next day and which should arrive this afternoon.

Aboard the vessel are twelve cadets going to the Asiatic station. No one came for the local station as had been expected by the authorities here.

Captain Slinger, who relieved Commander Winslow was formerly executive officer of the cruiser Raleigh, which served at the battle of Manila Bay.

The only news of the outside world which could be obtained was that Mount Pelee was still in a state of eruption and that the second outbreak was worse than the first in point of violence and accompanied by a great flow of lava. No additional lives were lost but the work of relief had to be suspended. Supplies had been taken ashore in large quantities, however, and the survivors on the island were in no danger of starvation. Mount Soufriere was also still belching forth and the total of dead at Kingstown is estimated at 1200.

The Boer war is said to be still unfinished, but peace negotiations are likely to be perfected at any time.

RODE HORSEBACK WITH ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The members of the French mission which came to Washington to attend the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue finished their visit today and tonight left the city for Niagara Falls, on their tour of the East before returning home. There were no formal functions on the program for today, but the visitors found every minute of their time occupied in attending divine service, returning numerous calls and in drives.

Ambassador Cambon accompanied the members of the mission to St. Patrick's Church at 10 o'clock in the morning where low mass was said by Rev. Dr. Mangien of Baltimore. Rev. Mr. Rooker of the apostolic delegation and other priests assisting. The visitors wore the full uniform of their rank. Cardinal Gibbons preached a short sermon.

An unexpected feature of the afternoon and one that pleased the visitors very much was the invitation from President Roosevelt to accompany him and several others on a horseback ride. The entire party assembled in front of the White House about 4 o'clock, the visitors in their uniforms making a very pretty picture. A photograph was taken of the group while there. The President guided the party through the northern section of the city until they reached the Zoological Park. While in the park a storm began to gather and the party came home at a lively canter. The rain overtook them in the park and before reaching their stopping place the entire party was drenched.

THE VOLCANO.

Some Belief That Kilauea Is Getting Ready to Fire Up

Purser Clark of the Kaula, which arrived yesterday, from Punaluu and Kailua, confirms the story brought by the Waiakaloa that there was no indication of an eruption at Mokuaweoweo, but that instead Kilauea gave every indication of early action. Kilauea has been belching forth huge volumes of smoke for several days, and the natives appeared to be certain that a violent disturbance of Kilauea was about to take place.

No definite information of any kind has however been obtained, and until the Kilauea arrives today there can be no certainty as to either Kilauea or Mokuaweoweo. Both Captain Bruhn and Purser Clark witnessed the red glow in the direction of the volcano but did not attribute it to an eruption of Mokuaweoweo.

Lord Pauncefoot Dead

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Lord Pauncefoot, the British Embassy to the United States, died at the embassy this morning at 2 45 o'clock.

WRIGHT HAS MORE TIME

Primo Beer Case Is in Circuit Court of Appeals.

Nothing further will be done in the matter of Primo beer licenses as far as the Federal Court is concerned, until the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco passes upon a motion to suspend the injunction granted by Judge Estee at the instance of the local representatives of the mainland breweries.

The citation for contempt issued for the appearance of Treasurer Wright to show cause for permitting the operation of the Primo beer saloons, was continued until July 7 by stipulation between counsel, because of the motion in the higher court, and Judge Estee said that he would discharge the defendant entirely if the plaintiffs were not ready to proceed.

The answer to the citation was filed yesterday by Judge Stillman, for Treasurer Wright. The defendant answers:

"That it has been his intention and purpose, and he has endeavored to comply with the letter as well as the spirit of the injunction issued in this case. That he has done no act under or by virtue of said chapter 48 since the issuance of said injunction. That he has given no instructions, made no intimations, nor threatened anyone with suit or consequences whatever by virtue of any interpretation that might be made or sought to be made of the purport or meaning of said act."

"Further, defendant says that as to the licenses referred to in the affidavits attached to said order to show cause as having been issued by this defendant, defendant admits the same were issued under said act on or about the dates alleged in said affidavits, save that as to the said license No. 23, the same was issued on or about November 11, 1901, and this defendant in this behalf alleges that said license was issued in good faith to the licensee, upon receipt of the license fee prescribed by said act, and the money so received was paid by this defendant into the treasury of the Territory of Hawaii. That this defendant has no power over said licenses to revoke the same, nor has defendant any power or control over the police forces of the Territory. On information and belief this defendant alleges that the matter of the legality of said licenses was referred to a grand jury of this Territory by the second judge of this First Circuit Court, after the issuance of said injunction for the purpose of investigation and such other proceedings as said grand jury might take but as this defendant is informed and believes said grand jury refused to take any action with regard thereto."

"That since the issuance of said injunction this defendant has given no instructions with regard to said licenses nor made any intimations to any of the holders of said licenses that the same would be revoked if beer of other manufacture than that made in Honolulu or the so-called Primo beer should be sold by them. That this defendant has not threatened any of the holders of said licenses with suits upon their bonds nor in any way threatened action against them nor done any act or thing to influence said holders of said licenses to sell Primo beer only or to restrain said holders of said licenses from selling beer of other manufacture."

"Finally this defendant alleges that it has been his wish and purpose to meet the effect and full operation of said injunction by implicit obedience thereto. Following the reading of the answer the court adjourned for ten minutes counsel having stated that there was prospect of some form of agreement. Upon reconvening court Judge Stillman presented the following stipulation:

In the above entitled cause in so far as the pending contempt proceedings against said defendant is concerned it is hereby stipulated between the above entitled parties that the further hearing of said contempt proceedings be and the same is hereby continued until the 7th day of July, 1902, subject to the approval of said court."

Does the defendant consent to this continuance? asked the court. Wright not being in the court room to represent the defendant and he did not appear Mr. Stillman.

The court doesn't think it fair to this defendant to put off the case for two months for the court would dismiss the proceeding and that is what the court thinks should be done but of course the stipulation will be allowed. You know gentlemen you have appeared on the same points as are raised in the motion for stay of injunction."

Treasurer Wright appeared at this point and gave his consent to the continuance.

"The court wishes to inform you and Judge Estee that this is a preliminary contempt proceeding and that the proceedings are not ready to go on the court will dismiss the citation."

The stipulation was finally allowed and the case will rest until the Circuit Court of Appeals passes on it.

Beware of Cholera

Dr. Kitazato is reported to have stated that there is some probability this summer of the spread of cholera in Japan. Already the dreadful disease has made its appearance in Hongkong, the usual hotbed of epidemics owing to its position and especially to the presence of such a large number of Chinese in small areas. Steamers coming and going almost daily between that place and Japan there is every danger of the germs of that disease being carried over to this country. One reassuring fact is the existence in Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka of a wholesome water supply but once the germs are introduced into the interior they may cause the havoc so that every precaution should be taken to prevent the arrival of the said unwelcome germs.—Hawaii Shippo

FOR HALF A CENTURY

Dr. and Mrs. Bishop Celebrate the Anniversary.

ON Saturday Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sereno E. Bishop rounded out a half century of married life and received the greetings of a host of old neighbors and friends. From 2 until 6 o'clock the home on School street was crowded and in the yard the Hawaiian band, led by Captain Berger, played appropriate airs. The band had been sent by Gov. Cooper. Dr. and Mrs. Bishop received in the front parlor and were assisted by Dr. John and Mrs. Bishop of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Mrs. Arthur Alexander and Miss Harriet Needham. A number of little girls, daintily attired, passed refreshments.

Those who called to offer congratulations included all the old-time missionary people who were physically able to be present, many of the younger generation and a host of well-wishers from the various churches and some from none. The atmosphere of the gathering and that of the old home itself was distinctively New England.

About 6 o'clock, when the throng was greatest, Mrs. Lydia Coan, widow of the famous Father Coan of early missionary days and sister of the present Rev. Hiram Bingham, directly addressing Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Bishop, read the following letter of greeting:

MRS. COAN'S ADDRESS:

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sereno E. Bishop: He whose are the silver and the gold of the earth crowns your lives today with the blessing of a golden wedding. A cloud of witnesses, many upon the further shore, many yet on this side the river, compass you about, rejoicing with you that thro' these fleeting years, walking in loving fellowship, you have been guided by a Leader, infinite in wisdom, and followed every step of your way by goodness and mercy.

We who are privileged to look into your faces and to clasp your hands this auspicious anniversary day, offer you our sincere congratulations.

Our hearts lift up a prayer that your useful lives may be precious in His sight, that you may dwell yet many days among us and that with you in the glad hereafter, in His own time we together may walk the golden streets, and dwell forever in His house.

Remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope we ask your kind acceptance of these tokens of our affectionate regard and best wishes, and remain as ever your faithful friends.

Mrs. Lydia Coan Dr. and Mrs. Bingham Miss Laura Green Mrs. Sarah Gilman Mrs. Maria Forbes Miss Mary the Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gulick Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon Mrs. A. F. Judd C. W. Dickey Walter E. Wall, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, S. E. Damon Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Smith J. Gilman L. A. Thurston, Miss Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damon Mrs. S. E. Halstead Mrs. Ellen Weaver Miss Katherine Graydon Mr. Charles Cooke Mrs. Weedon Mrs. S. N. Castle, Miss Carrie Castle Mrs. Hattie Coleman Mrs. C. E. Frasher Miss Eleanor Snow Mrs. J. P. Green and family Mrs. F. E. Hobron Mrs. Wm. H. Rice of Kaula Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wood Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Parker Mrs. J. A. Hopper Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitling Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Allen Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Atherton Prof. and Mrs. D. Alexander Dr. and Mrs. N. E. Emerson Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Emerson W. F. Fear F. S. Dodge W. S. Bower E. D. Tenney W. J. Forbes Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Thurston, Theo. Richards C. J. Lyons and W. W. Hall.

The gifts were a beautiful gold watch and a purse containing one hundred dollars in gold. Professor Alexander in aiding their presentation read the following brief paper:

PROF. ALEXANDER'S REMARKS

Dear Brother and Sister Bishop—Aloha aloha a kou mau pūlana! I have been requested to add a few words to the letter which has expressed our feelings on this happy occasion far better than any words of mine.

We recognize with gratitude the great goodness of God which has sustained you through all the trials of a half century and which has blessed your faithful service so abundantly. And now in your serene and peaceful old age rich in honor love, obedience, troops of friends the same Divine Presence seems to shed a radiance on your path and to give you glimpse of the Celestial City such as Bunyan's pilgrim enjoyed in the land of Beulah.

As you look back on the past from this milestone in your journey, what wonderful changes you must call to mind. You have witnessed nearly every step of the process by which this barbarian to Christian civilization in which you have borne an honored part.

What I remember that this occasion is but a stepping stone in the immortal life which has but just begun here. Yet I feel that the Lord has still much for you to do in this corner of His vineyard and that we may long have the privilege of enjoying your companionship and your wise counsel. Serl in solemn meditations. Heaven is a state rather than a place and we may enter into it and enjoy much more than a foretaste of it, while still on this side of the River.

An old friend has lately written me as follows: "A man is no older than he feels and it is his duty to feel young. Advice which I venture to think is well suited to our case."

And now dear friends please to accept these slight tokens of our affection and esteem. Gold is an emblem of the which is genuine and pure, which has the ring of the true metal, which has been tried by fire and has stood the test and whose sterling worth is known to all. It is therefore a fitting emblem of what we wish to express.

For a' that and a' that The man's the gowd for a' that

The venerable couple were much affected, but Dr. Bishop found voice for the following reply:

A PASTOR'S TROUBLE

Trials Which Brought a Minister in Inman Territory

For many long years the Rev. William R. Brock, of Providence, R. I., was burdened with troubles more than fall to the lot of the average man, but finally he was able to throw them off and now tells entertainingly how he accomplished it. He says:

"When I was a boy of about twelve years I had what a boy seldom has—rheumatism. I had been in bad health for some months and was taken out of school on account of it. But I kept getting worse and at one time could hardly get around. This I suppose, undetermined my health and was the cause of the later troubles which afflicted me."

"Some sixteen years ago I developed a torpid liver and an enlarged spleen which finally caused a chronic diarrhoea. This in itself was very weakening but, in addition to that, my stomach refused hearty food, I had a severe pain in my side almost all the time and, when I walked any distance, I became out of breath, with a feeling of burning at the heart. My head and limbs would ache fearfully, especially at night. Then my rheumatism came on again and, later, I had a dry, hacking cough which nearly drove me distracted."

"I was under the care of two physicians but, although the tonics they gave me seemed to do me good for a while, the effect was only temporary. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by an advertisement in a paper which told of the cure of a case similar to mine. This was four years ago. I took them and eight boxes made me well. I am now well and strong and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have made me so."

Mr. Brock took a medicine that attacked his trouble at the root—the blood and nerves. Poor blood and disordered nerves at the seat of nearly all the ailments which afflict mankind, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been proven to be a certain remedy for all diseases arising from this cause.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

H. D. WISHARD HAVING BEEN appointed administrator of the estate of John P. Silva of Kealia, Kauai, deceased hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present same to him at Lihue, Kauai, with proper vouchers within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

H. D. WISHARD
Administrator of the Estate of John P. Silva
Lihue, Kauai, May 10th, 1902
May 13-20-27—June 3

DR. BISHOP'S RESPONSE

We deeply feel, dear friends, your generous kindness in these rich gifts, and thank you with most warm regard feeling that they come from your affectionate and very partial regard for us. This to me a most wonderful gift. All these warm hearted expressions of kindness and love which have been pouring in upon us, especially this afternoon—this earnest sympathy with our joy and privilege in this anniversary—it has put me into a state of exaltation and exultation. It seems strange and wonderful that we have been so favorably and safely brought through these fifty years to this happy day, and now have with us our two children and their families. We are strangely favored, and you are so cordially and sympathetically rejoicing with us. I am especially moved by the sense of the wonderful goodness of the kind Father who has kept me and mine with such singular partiality. Why kindness and protecting care. Why should we be singled out for such mercies? It makes me look forward with trust in the same supporting hand to keep us through the declining years that remain, and to hope by the same mercy to attain to the Home above. Dear friends, may that mercy be with us all, and cause us all to meet there safe and blessed in the Heavenly Presence.

The watch presented to Dr. Bishop was richly carved and on the inside of the case was inscribed the following: Presented to Rev. Sereno E. Bishop D. D. with the affection and esteem of his Honolulu friends on his golden wedding anniversary May 31, 1902.

A gold-headed ebony wood cane came from one of the cousins now abroad. Mr. S. T. Alexander. It was inscribed: Sereno E. Bishop D. D. 1852 to 1902.

There were many other gifts in silver and gold including spoons, bon bon sets, cut glass, gold pens, etc. Two very pretty pictures were also a handsome painting of T. J. Ten Shawer which was painted by a childhood friend of Mr. Bishop, a woman of over eighty years of age.

There were a number of interesting to the guests and to the guests. One was a big picture of Dr. and Mrs. Bishop taken in 1852, and another of the day when they were married. The other was an ancient iron lantern chair and desk which had been used during the life of Mrs. Bishop's father, Rev. Dr. J. C. Sessions, since 1826 in writing his sermons.

Prof. Pease Dismissed

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, May 24.—Professor E. M. Pease, head of the department of Latin, has been asked by President Jordan to resign his chair or consider himself dismissed from the university. Professor Pease has held the chair of Latin since the founding of the university, but for the past four years his relations with the president have been anything but friendly, and his dismissal was not unexpected. He is much esteemed by his students who deeply regret that such a course as that adopted by President Jordan has become necessary.

HALL JURY DISAGREED

Notorious Case Results in a Mistrial.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The May term of Circuit Court will close today. The jury was excused for the term yesterday, and today will be given over by Judge Robinson to hearing divorce cases.

The jury in the case of J. W. Hall, charged with rape, failed to reach an agreement, and there being no possibility of a verdict, was discharged at 6 o'clock last evening.

The defense was closed yesterday morning, and after brief rebuttal and arguments, the jury was sent out at 3 o'clock. The defendant was on the stand and maintained his innocence of the grave charge. The theory of the defense was that Hall had been made a scapegoat for a crime committed by someone else, but for which the facts were determined he should be punished. Attorney De Bolt, in his address to the jury plainly charged that a man named Kentwell was the real culprit. At 6 o'clock the jury reported to the court and Foreman Babbitt stated that the last poll showed six for and six against conviction. A large number of ballots had already been taken and he did not believe there was any possibility of a change. Judge Robinson offered to send the jury out for additional consideration of the case, but in view of the vote the jurymen did not believe it possible to come to an agreement. Attorney Kinney for the prosecution and De Bolt for the defense both agreed to a discharge of the jury, which the court did, thanking its members for their services in the case. On the first vote the jury stood seven to five. Hall was allowed to go upon the bond which he already has up in this case.

NO COURT UNTIL JULY.

Today will end the May term of court and all three judges will take a rest until July. It was the intention of Judge Humphreys to call a special term immediately upon the conclusion of the regular May term, but he has decided now not to do so until July. The reason given for this is the session of the Supreme Court beginning next Monday, following which there will be a term of court at Maui, at which will be a number of Honolulu attorneys will be in attendance. All three judges will hear chambers matters as usual from now on until the July term begins.

This morning Judge Humphreys will hear the chambers matters which were set for yesterday. Judge Robinson will finish up the term business, and will hold court all day. He has six divorce cases set specially for this morning. There are still four or five criminal cases not yet heard, which will go over until July or August.

Among these are the two murder cases of Ferris and Kimura.

THE GODFREY DECREE.

Judge Humphreys yesterday signed the decree in the case of Kidwell vs. Godfrey and issued an injunction restraining the defendant from in any way interfering with the possession of the Manoa valley property by the plaintiff.

The decree orders:

1. That the said Frank Godfrey be and he is hereby declared to be the trustee of the said John Kidwell in respect to one undivided one-half of said land situated at Manoa, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, containing an area of 38.10 acres and known as Waihele.

2. That the said Frank Godfrey do forthwith execute and deliver to the said John Kidwell a deed conveying to said John Kidwell any and all the interest acquired by him in said land under and by virtue of the deed executed and delivered to him by Alice Metcalf, trustee, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1902.

3. That a perpetual injunction be issued out of and under the seal of this court commanding and strictly enjoining the said Frank Godfrey, his attorneys, agents and assigns, from interfering in any way, under penalty of being adjudged in contempt of this court for any disobedience thereof, to absolutely refrain and desist from proceeding in said action to quiet title filed by said Frank Godfrey against said John Kidwell in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on the 13th day of January, 1902.

4. That the complainant have his costs, to be taxed by the clerk.

RAINFALL OF HAWAII

The New York Tribune says: Storms in the Sandwich Islands are usually of local character, but rarely severe. The precipitation varies there as it does in other places, in accordance with elevation, inasmuch as mountains tend to catch and condense the moisture of clouds. Mount Washington, for instance, has several times as much rain as Portland, Me., or Burlington, Vt. In Hawaii, there are mountains of sufficient size to affect the precipitation perceptibly. During the last few months, however, even at low levels the rain has been exceptional. This is a compensation, or more the compensation, for a severe drought in the northern part of Hawaii last year.

A report has recently been received in the United States of several short but severe storms that have visited the Islands. The series began on Christmas Eve, and on the first occasion 414 inches fell inside of twenty-eight hours. Between February 28 and March there were more showers, which in the aggregate, while caught at an altitude of two thousand feet above the sea, recorded 519 inches. Still another storm on March 12 gave 127 inches in about eleven hours. This last visitation was limited to a small region a few miles from Honolulu. At least that city suffered less severely. A correspondent of the Engineering Record says:

Professor C. J. Lyons, Territorial meteorologist, informs the writer that the storms mentioned now hold the record on the Hawaiian Islands for their respective durations. Coming at a season when the ground is saturated, and in a country where the seaward slopes range from upward of 12 per cent, and cut up with frequent gulches, the rapidly falling rain off must take place in apparent, and affords a most plain explanation for the depths ranging up to 250 feet and still deeper, averaging about 45 degrees, but often broken into a series of precipitous drops.

VETERANS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF 1861 HONOR THEIR DEAD COMRADES

(From Saturday's daily.)

MEMORIAL DAY was observed in Honolulu yesterday, as it has been for years past, the only difference being that the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic were thinner than before, for the roll call of the dead is filling up fast. There were some who last year marched to the cemetery and participated in the honors to the dead whose names this year were graven upon the white stone tablets. A hush fell upon the multitude when a gray veteran stood in the midst of the multitude which surrounded the Grand Army burial plot and read the roll call of the dead, and tears dimmed the eyes of many of the comrades as the names were slowly repeated and no answers given.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, in command of Lieut. Col. McCarthy, with banners flying, and headed by the Government band, under the leadership of Kappelmeyer Berger, swung through the Capitol grounds from the Armory and marched along King street and up Alakea street, where it came to a halt, the right resting on Berea street. Soon the veterans of George W. DeLong Post, G. A. R., drove past the long lines of infantry, drawn up at present arms, and took places behind the soldiery. At 2:30 Grand Marshal Harry Wilder gave the signal to his aides, Henry Easton and Byron Baird, to advance, and the line of march was taken up along Emma street to Vineyard, thence to Nuanu and thence to the cemetery. The parade was organized as follows:

Mounted Police.
Grand Marshal Wilder and Aides.
Detachment of Regulars from Camp McKinley.
Lieut. Col. McCarthy and Staff.
Government Band.

Regimental Drum and Bugle Corps.
First Regiment, N. G. H. First Battalion, Major Zeigler; Second Battalion, Major Camara.
Ambulance Corps.
Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias.
Kamehameha School Band.
Kamehameha School Cadets, Major Wilson.

Carriage with Judge Estee and Commander C. H. Dickey.
G. A. R. Veterans of George W. DeLong Post No. 45.
Commander Eaton, George W. DeLong Post No. 45.

Governor Cooper, Adjutant General Soper, Captain Hawes and Captain Pratt.

Staff Officers Captain Atherton, Captain White and Captain Kenake.
Lieutenant Colonel Girard, U. S. A., and Captain Williamson, U. S. A.
Hon. E. P. Dole, Hon. J. H. Boyd, Hon. W. H. Wright, Hon. E. S. Boyd.
Federal Officials E. R. Stackable and R. H. Chamberlain.

Upon arriving at the cemetery the veterans and their guests, the orator of the day and the artillery squad from Camp McKinley, with the Government band, filed into the cemetery and formed a hollow square around the G. A. R. burial plot. The various companies of the National Guard came singly into the cemetery and decorated the graves of their comrades. The Kamehameha School cadets and their band went on to the Royal Mausoleum grounds and paid respects to the memorials of the Kamehamehas and to their benefactress, the late Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Chairs were arranged on one side of the G. A. R. plot in which Judge Estee, the orator of the day; Governor Cooper, his staff, Federal officials and invited guests were seated. The veterans sat upon the curbing of the plot. Above all floated the Stars and Stripes at half mast, and at the foot of the flag staff was a cannon draped with the national colors. The services at the grave were conducted in the following order:

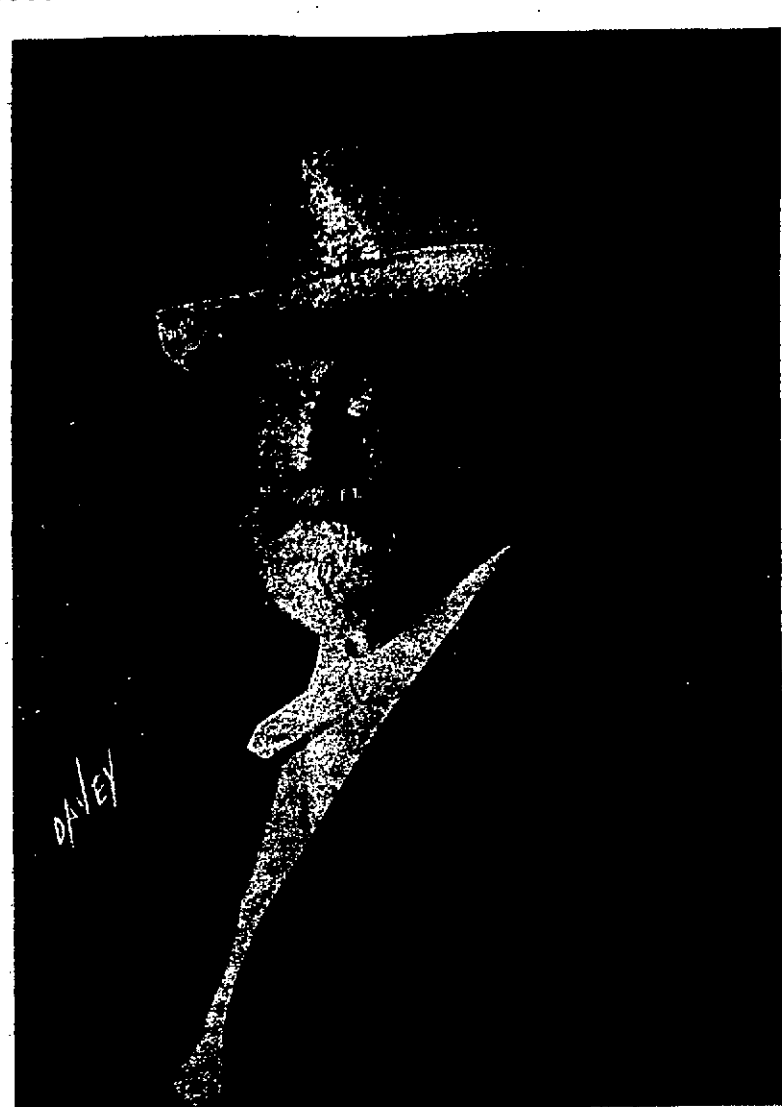
Music Band
Ritual E. A. Strout, Post Commander
Prayer Robert Nelson, Chaplain
Ritual Post Commander
Music Band
Oration Hon. M. M. Estee
President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Mrs. W. W. Hall
Roll Call of the Dead Adjutant
Ritual John W. Francis, Adjutant
Decorations of Graves Chaplain
Wm. H. Williams, Officer of the Day
Salute the Dead Rev. E. S. Muckley

Benediction Rev. E. S. Muckley

Judge Estee delivered the oration for the day and he was listened to with attention. He made a stirring address, teeming with patriotism and of eulogy to the men who fought for their country's flag and honor in 1861-1865, and was applauded heartily at its close. He said:

My Friends and Fellow Citizens: The thirtieth day of May will always, in America, be a day consecrated to the memory of her soldier dead. We all acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the soldiers of the rebellion. Today 40,000,000 of the American people stand uncovered in the presence of three hundred thousand of the martyred dead, who died that this country might live, who gave their lives as a ransom for national life, for freedom, for union and for liberty. It is forty years since the brave men, now silent in their graves, shouldered their guns and marched to the front to defend or to die for their country. No one who has not been tried in the crucible of a soldier's life, who has not made long and toilsome marches, who has not paced the solemn sentry rounds in the dark and stormy night, or who has not helped to form the first rank to the deadly charge, can fully appreciate what a soldier's life means.

The man without patriotism is a man without a country, and the highest test of a man's patriotism is exhibited when he willingly defends his country in war, for the strength of a nation is in its men. In its ability to defend itself through their devotion to principle and the love of right. There must be a mutual love among the people for their country. It was this devotion to principle, this love of country, an characteristic of the American people, that called to arms a million of Americans to defend the Union.



Judge M. M. Estee, the Orator of Memorial Day.

In this Republic each citizen is a part of the nation; he shares in its triumphs and in its defeats, for the people are the government. Our country is our home. Without a country we would have no home, no flag, no patriotism, no honor, no glory, no future. Imagine a country with no illustrious dead. In America, every national cemetery is a monument to American patriotism.

The Grand Army of the Republic of the United States as at present organized, is the most illustrious veteran association in the world. It has rallied together the living soldiers of past wars and it has glorified its heroic dead. It has declared all dead men are not enemies, and happily, that American veteran soldiers are the wards of the nation. Thus by their influence this government has provided homes for old and disabled soldiers and thereby this generation has shown that it has not forgotten the heroes of the past.

The old soldiers represent the conservatism of the past and the patriotism of the present. The Grand Army of the Republic has no enemies in peace, as it has no politics in war. They are the friends of the dead whether they were the blue or the gray. They stand for all that is American. And they know that no man can fight under the Stars and Stripes without loving that flag and the country it represents.

In no single instance have the gallant sons of America failed their country in time of peril. The great Republic has always been sustained by the faithful devotion of free men. Wealth may aid in preserving a nation, but it can never alone make it great or fill the ranks of the army.

We meet today in the name of peace. There is a common brotherhood among the veterans of the war of the Rebellion whether they wore the blue or the gray. Dead men are not enemies, and happily, among the living, the animosities of the rebellion are ended. All were Americans in that war, and we come here now, not to decorate the graves of the Union dead, but also the graves of the Confederate dead if there be any here. Mistaken they may have been but they fought a brave fight.

The greatest name which the American rebellion brought conspicuously to the front was that of Abraham Lincoln. Though he was in no sense a soldier, yet no man of ancient or modern times possessed so many of the qualities of greatness. Born among the poor, reared on the frontier, accustomed to all the hardships of pioneer life, a self-educated man with all his early friendships among the plain people of the place where he lived, he possessed a broad humanity beyond that of any man of his age. With a remarkable tenderness for human life, and a

far-reaching sense of justice, his simplicity was such that it never permitted him to appear to be other than what he was. He had nothing to conceal, his words were his thoughts, his ideas, his speech he delivered at Gettysburg, which has just been read to you, reached the loftiest sphere of eloquence. His inaugural address even now read like inspired words. He grows upon you as time passes; his greatness becomes more apparent as the years roll on. He never placed himself on a plane above other men. He was one of the people and his sympathies were broad enough to take in once the slave and the master. He realized that both were the creatures of circumstances which they could not control. A deep sense of wrong never inspired him with a hatred of the wrongdoer, for he was a "man and nothing human was alien to him."

We look in vain among men of ancient or modern times for one man so widely and so tenderly loved as was Abraham Lincoln. The crowning glory of this age is that he lived in it and the crowning glory of America is that he was one of her sons. Washington, Lincoln and McKinley are the most illustrious American characters.

The private soldiers who went to the war to maintain what they believed to be right must never be forgotten. Through their names are lost to the world their fame can never die. To coming generations all who fell upon the field of glory will be famous. These men did not go to war for personal fame. They went for a principle. Whether one reads of them on the march, in the bivouac of the camp, in the storm of battle and the shock of contending forces, they were always animated by the same high impulse to fight for and if need be die for the cause they represented.

The American people have always recognized their obligations to the private soldiers. What would Grant or Lee, Sherman or Jackson, Sheridan or Early, have done without them? The rank and file made both armies. And now, there are no officers or privates as such in the army. Death is the great leveler.

We come today to monument their dust. No acclaim of victory can reach them now. The solemn silence of the tomb envelops them. But whether they wore the blue or the gray the private soldiers are the unnamed heroes of the war. It is a gracious custom to decorate yearly in this public manner the graves of the soldier dead with offerings of flowers. It is twice blessed. It commemorates the deeds of those who have gone before, and it serves to keep alive in the present generation the flame of patriotism, and that love of country which will be ready

REPUBLICANS WILL DISCUSS PLANS FOR THEIR WORK

Executive Committee Session to Be Followed By General Gathering at Which Senator Carter Will Speak.

POLITICS will be the theme which will occupy the attention of the various members of the official Republican body this evening. There will be a meeting held in the rooms of the Republican Territorial committee, at which there promises to be much of interest. The meeting is one of the executive committee, but according to Chairman Kennedy, there will be later a meeting of all members of the central committee, the district committee of the Territory and the chairman of all Republican organizations.

The meeting of the executive committee, according to some reports, will be devoted to more than the endorsement of Carter for office in the department. There are said to be members who want to have certain steps taken for the immediate organization of the party for the fight of the fall, which everyone recognizes will be a hard one. These members want to see the organization put on a proper basis, and they believe that the time is at hand for this consummation. They will endeavor to have passed a resolution which will make certain leaders

responsible for the organization in the various districts, and then they will hold responsible the men upon whom the duty falls.

The features of the after meeting will be talk by Senator George Carter, who has only returned from the mainland. While in Washington the Senator had many conversations with prominent politicians and with the executive heads. During these he had opportunities to come into direct contact with the men who have to deal with national affairs, and during his conversations with them as to things Hawaiian, some of them gave to him decided impressions as to what should be done in Hawaii to bring the party together, and at the same time make it possible for the party here to work in consonance with the party on the mainland.

Senator Carter, feeling that he has had some experiences which should be of the disposal of every member of the party, will meet with the Republican forces and give the members of the various committees the results of his experience, as guidance for the future perhaps, but at least to permit every voter to know what is being done there, how it is accomplished, and what changes in the local system would be effective.

to respond to the nation's call in her hour of need. The lives of these men and indeed their deaths, remind us, that "We can make our lives sublime, And departing, leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time."

Mrs. W. W. Hall followed with the historic and immortal words of the martyred President in a manner which evoked enthusiastic plaudits from the multitudes of people pressing about the little space. The roll call of the dead, the decorating of the graves and other formal features of the veterans' ritual were gone through with due solemnity. The bugles blared forth in salute to the dead and as the last note expired on the breeze the United States artillerymen fired the customary three volleys. All then united in singing "America" and the services were closed with benediction said by the Rev. E. S. Muckley.

The march back to the city was made in the same manner as the first formation, with the exception that the Kamehameha cadets crossed over to Liliha street where they took the electric cars to return to their school.

ROYAL DEAD HONORED.

Early yesterday morning Prince David Kawanakoa, accompanied by many of the former servants of the royal households, went to the Mausoleum grounds, bearing flowers and leis. Entering the mausoleum, he laid the tokens upon the caskets of all those who lie there in state. A similar office was performed at the granite monument.

TAVERNIER'S SHAFT.

The shaft erected by the Bohemian Club over the body of the artist Tavernier, near the entrance to the cemetery grounds, was neglected yesterday. Not a leaf or a petal fell upon the grave of the renowned painter, and a Kamaaina who observed the absence of decorations remarked that the artists of Honolulu should do something each Decoration day to make green his memory.

A BLACK BLIGHT KILLS POTATOES

The Agricultural Experiment Station officials are just now hunting for a remedy for the black potato frost or blight which has spread to the farms in the North Kohala district on Hawaii. Some time ago the blight was reported to be doing considerable damage on Maui, but this is the first time that it has been reported to Director Jared Smith from Hawaii. The same remedies which are now being experimented with on Maui will be sent to Judge Atkins of the Balanona farm in North Kohala, where the potatoes are suffering from the blight.

Judge Atkins writes concerning his trouble: "I send by parcel post a package containing potato tops, in order that you may investigate if possible the reason for the potatoes turning black before they are half matured."

"The leaves turn black in spots at first, then all the leaves turn the same color, and the stalk dies before the potato is more than half matured. We used to raise the best potatoes on the Islands in the Kohala district, but for the last three years our crops have been an entire failure. I used fresh seed from California these last two years, but it turned out just the same. To all appearances the potatoes look as if the black frost had struck them, only that the whole field turns black at the same time. The frost generally begins at one end of the field and in about a week or ten days will gradually cover the entire field."

Assistant Director Sedgwick has taken up the matter and will attempt to secure some remedy for the disease. Experiments are now being conducted in the Kula district on Maui, and as a result of these investigations some remedy for the "black frost" may be discovered.

The condition of John A. Hassinger is reported as slightly improved.

READ IT IN HIS NEWSPAPER.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of New Lebanon, O., U. S. A., is a constant reader of the Dayton Volks-Zeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife says to me, 'I feel as though I knew' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Our Soda Water

GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA, KOMEL, ROOT BEER, Etc.,

Is sweetened by the use of pure cane sugar. We use no cheap substitute. ONE REASON WHY our beverages are the best and the most popular.

Prompt delivery anywhere and everywhere in the city and Wai-iki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
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Colds often hang on. You try this thing and that thing, every kind of home remedy and cheap cough mixtures, and yet your cold continues to hang on. You must not deal lightly with these colds. You must get rid of them just as soon as possible. You must take something to break their hold.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

soothes irritable throats, heals inflamed bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion in the lungs. This is why it so quickly controls these old coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption.

"I was troubled with a very hard cough which I could not get rid of. When I read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I sent to Johannesburg and procured a bottle. It completely cured me, and I have many comrades here who have had hard coughs cured in the same way."

—Wm. Sessions, Company C, Second Royal Berks Reg., 1st Spruit, Transvaal, S. Africa.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful

AND USEFUL

Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Riched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED,

13-27 King Street, Honolulu.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1824.
Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

NEWS OF THE NEAR ORIENT

The Chinese Court Visits the Tombs.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE following advices were received yesterday in the mail brought by the City of Peking:

PEKIN, May 5.—The court did not get off as early as it expected on Sunday morning. Instead of at sunrise, the hour fixed, it was a quarter past seven when it passed through the Tungshu Men. The military body guard was lined up on either side the roadway from the Forbidden City, and when the imperial family came out turned in behind it. There were the immediate retinue and the chamberkeepers in front, a choice scullawage, but the advance or foreguard was dressed up two miles out of the city awaiting its charge. The small fry and less well bowing along in carts, cutting up the Imperial roadway in places and in others taking short cuts in the direction of the day's destination. A few foreigners witnessed these doings, which were well worth an early morning walk, from behind railings, but the curiosity has worn off with the crowd; the gorgeous Oriental procession is too early for the Sybarites, and being on Sunday morning the Christians were outraged. As announced in the edict, the Imperial party drank tea at the Tung-yueh-miao just outside the Tartar city wall and went on a mile or so, where they burned incense at a large temple. At both these temples yellow chairs waited to receive them.

There had been a good deal of furnishing and priming since the last performance. The shabbiness apparent when they arrived in Peking was absent, carts, chairs, accoutrements and flags were all new, spick and span new, and the procession tressed, rolled and glittered in the sunlight. Of course the Dowager bore with a big auger when she gets a fair chance. Thousands of people had congregated outside the city to witness it and appropriated the spectacle with truly Chinese proprietorship and independence as though it was their own, which it was, of course. Their behavior must be very shocking to the writers of books about them. The man with the bow and arrow who shoots out the eye of the chap who dares to behold his sacred majesty, the Son of Heaven, must have been dead these thousands of years, and yet I saw an honest man yesterday who knew a Chinaman who said he had been shot in this way, not in the eye, but somewhere in the limbs. The gentleman told a story of Tung-chi's journey to the eastern tombs and was a witness to his return after days of rain in fathoms of mud, when, the horses having all been killed by the toll, the soldiers were impressed and pulled the Emperor's cart into the city. Numbers of horses have already been killed by the preliminary exertions, an idea of which can be gained from the fact that nearly all the carts for hire about the town have been pressed into the service of the pilgrims. Think of an ordinary cart animal, such as one hires in the streets, going to the eastern tombs in a week, which, according to reliable Chinese information is from two hundred to three hundred and sixty li distant! The butcher shop only a little way above my door is a crying protest to this kind of cruelty. There were troops, fine ones, lined up in close order on both sides of the road for five miles out of the east gate. Every brigade had thirty or forty of those immense Chinese standards, the breeze just lively enough to fill them. A boy forced by his companions into the middle of the road between the standard bearers opposite an inn well fell in a fit and was left for his mother to take away. Some timid groups, curiosity and wonder struck, ludicrously craned their necks here and there when everyone else was sloshing about nonchalant. An occasional old man at the base of some old stone monument in the field, content with a more quiet and broader view than that of the contending crowd. Perspective and thought were his requirements.

The Emperor was in full view in a large chair with large windows and looked interestedly about him. Owing to her sensitiveness on the subject of blue curtains far back in her chair and was to be seen only by a direct front-window glance. A couple of thousand soldiers accompanied them and the Peking garrison on parade marched back to their barracks. It was all over by ten o'clock three miles out of the city—the bedraggled mob like a colony of ants scrambling on toward Tung-chow leaving us to come back wrapped in thought.

HONGKONG, May 1.—The laundry question has drawn out the following interesting letter from a housewife:

Sir: In view of the statement made by Dr. Clark in his report on the health of the Colony to the effect that respiratory diseases are answerable for 12.7, or 13.1 per cent of the total Chinese deaths, and that 66, or 64 per cent of the total deaths are due to phthisis alone, is it not time the law stepped in to prevent the insanitary and repulsive method in vogue amongst the Chinese washermen of treating by clothing preparatory to being given to those who have lived there that the authorities put a stop to this disgusting practice some years ago in Singapore? In Shanghai every laundry is supervised; also the same supervision is employed in Japan. Why then should Hongkong be subjected to this benighted and heathenish practice? Why, simply because it is "old customs," should the

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

WITH one holiday and another day on which there were no transactions the week's record for the Stock Exchange has been of the very lightest. The doings showed nothing of importance and the feeling among the brokers is that there will be little doing until reports from the National capital indicate what is the prospect of the Cuban bill getting through. The price of sugar remains about the same, without any features to make it worth while to guess as to the future movements of the staple.

There is a belief that there will be a better feeling in the market very soon, when the economies which are promised by the introduction of fuel oil are apparent. The reports now are that the bringing into the use of this fuel by the leading estates will be expedited and there are being made preparations for the universal use of the fuel, once it becomes certain that there will be a constant supply at rates which are low enough to guarantee the shaving of the price now paid for coal. The expression of Mr. W. G. Irwin that the saving will amount to practically one-half of the price of the present fuel, has caused some inquiry for the shares of the plantations which are to put into their mills and pumps the liquid, and there is considerable strength in the demands for the shares.

There were no changes in the list as from last week except in Olan and McBryde. There was a falling off in the first named stock on the sale of the block of 200 shares noted as in the market last week, the price realized being only \$2.75, but this did not make any material alteration in the general feeling in the stock, as it was known that the offering was the result of the calling of the assessments, the holders being somewhat cramped for ready cash to meet the demands. The stock at the rate quoted put the capital of the plantation at only \$2,700,000, while all the reports from the estate were favorable to an early dividend earning, upon the basis of the original capitalization. It is felt by some of the brokers that not for long will there be offerings of this stock at the present rate. Before leaving, B. F. Dillingham said that only his engagements in other directions prevented his absorbing all the stock offered, and he hoped to be able to get more of it at the rates prevailing. His faith in it, he said, was unbounded.

McBryde went out a half to 86, and 200 shares were placed at that price. The stock is not in the market in large blocks, but is rather closely held. An offering of 20 shares of Kihel developed that that stock was held at the usual rate and the price realized was that of the last previous sale, \$10.50. Ewa still holds its own and the 60 shares offered in two blocks found ready purchasers at the standing rate of \$24. The prospects of early use of oil and the reports of the good condition of the cane and the excellent state of the labor market have helped to keep the nerves of the holders of the stock steady.

Bonds are steady but inactive, the only transaction of the week being recorded on Tuesday, when three bonds were sold, the rate being the usual one of \$104.50.

Reports from San Francisco indicate a strengthening of the market for island securities there, though there are few new buyers coming into the market.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market seems to be confined principally to inquiry at the present time, with the suburbs holding their own. There has been some demand in sight for Kaimuki, since the prospect for an extension of the Rapid Transit out to the top of the hill. The holders of the property in that subdivision have been willingly subscribing to the fund which is now above \$25,000. The agents who are canvassing for the fund are confident that they will be able to secure the necessary \$40,000, and that they will thus insure the extension of the line.

The talk of the purchase of a large tract on the main road to Wailaie for the use of the Hawaiian Board's schools has acted as a steadying influence, too, and there has been talk of sending other semi-public institutions to the suburbs. The Palolo and adjacent tracts have had numerous inquiries owing to the same influence, and there seems to be a prospect for some building to the east before the summer is over.

The actual commencement of work on the Waikiki extension of the Rapid Transit line came too late in the week for it to have any effect upon the market for real estate in that portion of the city, but the two companies having tracts out Kīng street, the Pawaia tract and the tract at the Sheridan road, are making ready to take advantage of the coming of the electric cars within the district affecting their tracts.

Among the reported sales of the week is one of a house and lot of the Campbell holdings, on Young street extension, in Pawaia, to Charles Bon. Another transaction is of the sale of a lot above the main Manoa road to S. Ozaki, the merchant of Hotel and King streets. He plans the building of a house at once, to cost about \$5000.

The only business block activity is seen in the matter of the Kaplani Estate. The clearing of the site has now been practically completed and the bids for the structure will be opened today.

All the other buildings which have been under construction recently are in the last stages except the Waitey block, which still waits for the steel floor beams. The concrete walls for the foundation of the Egan-Frear building are being placed. The Pacific Club contemplates an addition to the mauka end of the building.

dirty insanitary habits of the Chinese be pondered to? Imagine one's handkerchiefs and serviettes dumped in this manner and arriving from the wash with stains of curry upon them. It is useless to appeal to a Chinese washerman on this subject even when shown that folding and rolling clothes tightly when slightly damp, as is the case in all laundries in England, would be an immense saving of labor to him, as then they would be in a fit state for ironing. I know this to be a fact as I tried it with my own washerman whom I keep on the premises, offering him extra wages if he would adopt my plan. The reply was "no, can, blong old custom: s'posse you no like, more better you cathee 'nother washerman chop-chop, and I had to climb down and allow him to proceed as before, knowing that if I dismissed him his successor would do the same thing. It is plainly evident then that force must be employed, that the laundries here must be closed down and in other places, and the sooner the better for all of us. Cannot Professor Simpson help us in this matter?

TO OVERTHROW DYNASTY.

Chinese advices received here give the following as the propaganda of the rebels:

First—The overthrowing of the present dynasty.

Second—The founding of a new dynasty, with a Chinese emperor on the throne.

Third—The helping of the oppressed and needy.

Fourth—The introduction of reform.

Fifth—The protection of trade.

Sixth—The establishment of Quang-Se.

Quang-Tung and Quel-Chow as the three seats of the government, with Canton as the capital, with an emperor and viceroy in each province of Quang Se and Quel-Chow.

In conclusion, be it known that the Western people are not to be interfered with their lives are to be protected and their trade not to be meddled with. Let them go in peace. We are the enemies only of the Manchu dynasty. We have spoken.

WANTED A FORTUNE.

TOKIOHAMA, May 14.—A startling incident occurred yesterday in Tokyo. The Emperor was returning to the Palace from the Peers' School in Nara-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, where he had been listening to a selection of songs sung by the pupils. When the imperial carriage was approaching the official residence of the Minister of Finance at 5:30 p. m. an old man suddenly stepped forward among the bystanders at the road side and attempted to press his face against the Emperor's carriage.

A policeman standing near him immediately arrested the man and the Emperor passed on without the incident having caused any alarm. The old man was taken to the Kojimachi Police Station where on examination he was ascertained to be a peasant named Sugahara Kumanruke 51 years old living in Kamidate, Karuoke-mura, Kunevori in the prefecture of Iwate-ken. He was dressed in ordinary Japanese clothes, and wore a fashionable top-knot on his head. He came to the capital last month, leaving his home on the 24th ult. As the result of the police examination, it would appear that the man is suffering from some mental derangement. His object in endeavoring to prevent the Emperor from passing was to get a loan of 720,000 from Her Majesty for the purpose of making his fortune. In a duplicate letter, however, the amount he wanted was put at 7200. He was examined by a doctor in the Metropolitan Police Board yesterday evening. Inquiry will be made of his relatives and the old man placed in their charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria prevalent amongst the natives in Peking, has now

appeared in the European quarters, an

barracks by the disease.

The hearing of the appeal case of the Botaro, who assassinated Mr. Hoshi Toru, came off in the Tokyo Court of Appeal on the 18th ult. A sentence of penal servitude for life was again passed.

Admiral Alexieff, Russian Governor-General of Port Arthur, has left there and is crossing Siberia on his way home, having been ordered to present himself before the St. Petersburg Government.

It is reported from Lisbon that Portugal is seeking from China a recognition of her sovereignty over the islands in the neighborhood of Macao and also the establishment of a neutral zone.

When Admiral Ito returns to Tokyo and his report on the recent inspection of the Standing Squadron is laid before the Japanese Emperor a good many changes are expected to be made in the organization of the Japanese papers understand that at the conclusion of his mission to England, Prince Komatsu will visit Russia, and return home via the Siberian railway. He is expected to reach Port Arthur about September 20th.

L'Echo de Chine says a rebellion has broken out at Changchow near Amoy. The people filled with alarm are fleeing to Amoy to escape the robbers. The Viceroy, Sun, has sent the Taotai Ho P. H. to Amoy to suppress the rebellion.

The Jiji says that there is a plan on foot to create a Japanese volunteer fleet after the style of the Russian volunteer fleet. This scheme has no connection with that of Lieut. Gunji, which is on a much smaller scale than that now talked of. According to the Jiji the fleet is to be composed of old-fashioned warships, which the Government will be willing to give up at moderate terms, and which are to be manned by naval officers from the reserves and by time expired marines.

CHANCE FOR A
FEDERAL JOB

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that it is desired to establish an eligible register for the position of engineer in the Marine Hospital Service.

No educational test will be given but applicants will be rated upon the elements of age character as a workman, experience, and physical qualifications as shown by the statements made in connection with their formal applications. It will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination.

Age limit, 20 years or over. From the eligible register the examination will be made to the position of engineer on the marine hospital boat Oahu at the quarantine station at Honolulu, Hawaii, at a salary of \$1,200 per month and to other similar positions as they may occur.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. Competitors will be rated with regard to any consideration other than the qualifications shown in their examination papers, and eligibles will be certified strictly in accordance with the civil service law and rules.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the secretary of the local board of examiners at the custom house at Honolulu, Hawaii, for application form 1853, which should be properly executed and filed with such security prior to the hour of closing business on August 1.

BUDDHISTS AT WAILUKU

Their New Temple There. Other News of Maui Isle.

MAUI, May 31.—The recent completion of a Buddhist temple in Wailuku shows how cosmopolitan the leading burg of Maui really is. The building in question is about forty feet square, gaudy in drab and gilt, with glittering images on a fantastic roof which recalls a kiosk or pagoda.

It is situated in the center of the town, opposite the Chinese Mission church. The frame work of the building, which was begun during the past winter, was once laid low by a fierce wind. A priest of the Buddhist belief has personally superintended the erection of the temple. A large number of Wailuku Japanese are followers of Buddha.

BRINGING MOUNTAIN WATER.

For a month past the Pioneer plantation of Lahaina has had fifty laborers engaged in digging a large ditch which is to lead the mountain water of Honokahau into the Kaanapali lands of the plantation. Within another month it is probable that 500 Japanese will be at work excavating the waterway. The plantation has recently leased water from Honolua ranch, the property of H. P. Baldwin.

SPORTS AT WAILUKU.

At Wells' Park, Wailuku, during the afternoon of the 25th, the Morning Stars defeated the "Alerts" at baseball by a score of 19 to 13. The game was finely contested up to the seventh inning, standing 9 to 8. During this inning Dr. Boote, the pitcher of the Alerts, was struck on the head by a ball, which event, so it is stated, had much to do with the loss of the game. Messrs. Church and Cottrell were umpires. The game scheduled for June 1 is between the Alerts and Puunene.

By next week's steamer from Hawaii the Hilo baseball nine is expected in Wailuku, where, on June 11, at Wells' Park, they will play a nine selected from all the members of the Maui Athletic Association and will be surely defeated, so the Wailuku boys say. During the Hilo men's visit to Wailuku the Athletic Association will give them a dance and otherwise entertain them. The Hilo people wish Wailuku baseballists to play in Hilo during July 4 and offer a prize of \$100 in case Wailuku wins, and \$50 in case of failure to vanquish the local players.

The Maui Athletic Association is soon to erect a grand stand at Wells' Park capable of seating 200 people. The field itself is not to be surrounded with a high board fence, but when admittance fees are charged each occupant of the pavilion will be provided with a ribbon and any one not sporting the required colors will be considered as persona non grata and expelled.

THE VOLCANIC AFTERGLOW.

Several evenings since the 22nd—brilliant afterglows caused probably by the presence of volcanic dust in the atmosphere, have been noted by Maui residents. The evening of the 22nd after the sun had sunk behind the West Maui mountains, a greenish glare, brilliant and dazzling to the eyes covered the grass, the trees and the whole landscape like a film. The glow in the sky overhead was not visible owing to black clouds which hung low.

Last evening, the 30th, the afterglow at 6:45, was of dull pink, high up in the western sky, and small, comparatively speaking, in extent. Then the tints changed to most delicate lavender and pea green. Finally, at 7 p. m. all the pretty shadings merged in a deep gorgeous orange, which extended beyond the northern and southern ends of the West Maui mountains.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Corpus Christi will be observed at the Wailuku Catholic Church on Sunday June 1. A large number of people from all over Maui is expected to attend. During the whole day the Kaanapali Railroad Co. will run at reduced rates many special trains to and from Lahaina, Paia, Puunene and other camps of the H. C. & S. Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During Wednesday evening the 28th Mahomet Khan gave a sleight of hand performance at Sprackellville.

Next Wednesday, June 4th the jury term of the Second Circuit Court opens at Wailuku.

During last week Major Wood of the Salvation Army paid a farewell visit to Wailuku and swore in five Japanese recruits. He has been transferred to the mainland.

During the week invitations have been received to the wedding reception of Reba Louise, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Porter Williams, and Mr. Arthur Daniel Baldwin, the son of Hon. H. P. Baldwin of Maui. The wedding will take place at Brightwood, N. J., on the evening of June 7. Mr. A. D. Baldwin is practicing law in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will sail from Maui on their wedding tour.

The plantation on the property of the Maui Sugar Co. is becoming popular among Porto Ricans. Most of the Porto Rican laborers formerly engaged on Wailuku plantations are now working in Huelo.

Weather—Heavy trade winds.

WHOOPING COUGH.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup. —H. J. Strickfaden, editor World-Herald Fair Haven, Wash. D. C. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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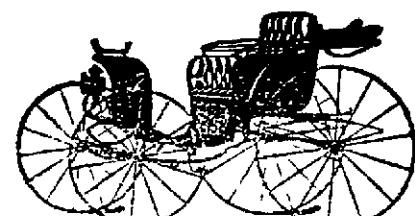


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